FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 AUGUST 1986

Israel

A solution to the Middle East conflict requires Israeli participation in an internationally sponsored conference, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told Labor Party members in an address reported by Jerusalem radio, stressing that if Israel fails to attend such a conference it is destined to "negotiate with itself." The conference should allow all parties to speak to each other directly and to raise ideas for discussion without preconditions, he indicated. Peres pointed out that agreeing to Palestinian participation in such a conference does not imply acceptance of Palestinian self-determination.

In another development, the radio reported that Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will work out guidelines for an Israeli team that will meet with Soviet representatives in Western Europe shortly. The Israeli-Soviet talks will deal with consular ties and the possibility of a Soviet survey of assets belonging to the Russian Church in Israel.

As for Israeli-U.S. relations, "reliable sources" cited by *Yedi'ot Aharonot* asserted that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has no intention of accepting U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's "draconian" conditions for funding the Lavi aircraft project.

Lebanon

In a 1 August speech to newly graduated Army officers, broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio, President Amin al-Jumayyil proposed that the Chamber of Deputies and the government convene a joint session to discuss political accord in light of existing reform proposals and plans. He called for reconciliation and dialogue between the warring sides, the gradual elimination of sectarianism, and a redefinition of the powers of top political posts. The president also stressed the need for "special and outstanding" relations with Syria and urged President Hafiz al-Asad to continue the "efforts and pledges" he has made on Lebanon's behalf.

As for the security situation, the Voice of Lebanon cited reports that over 100 men from Syria's Special Units arrived in West Beirut 31 July, noting that the force has been brought in to help implement the security plan in the southern suburb. Meanwhile, Hizballah sources affirmed that Hizballah will resist any Syrian attempt to enter the southern suburb, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

In southern Lebanon, an IDF sergeant was killed in exchanges of fire with a "terrorist" squad 31 July, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by IDF radio. Two terrorists were killed in the incident, which occurred 7 km north of the Israeli border. The army of southern Lebanon subsequently killed three more terrorists north of the security strip, according to Jerusalem radio.

Syria

President al-Asad deplored the Moroccan king's "abominable treasonous deed" in a message to the Armed Forces broadcast by Damascus radio, asserting that King Hassan's meeting with Shim'on Peres is an example of an Arab ruler falling into "the mud of treason" out of greed for "transitory wealth" and in order to satisfy Washington and Tel Aviv. While Israel is stockpiling weapons in order to continue its "occupation and aggression," he said, Arab regimes and sides are seeking to sell the Arab cause for "the cheapest price." Regarding Syria's target of "strategic balance" with Israel, he stressed the need to redouble efforts to obtain "further elements of power" in order to shorten the time needed to overcome challenges and regain Arab territory and rights.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes hit maritime targets off the Iranian coast 31 July and 1 August, according to military announcements carried by INA and Voice of the Masses radio. Athens radio said a Greek tanker was damaged by a missile east of Qatar early 1 August. Earlier, Voice of the Masses radio broadcast an Iraqi communique which confirmed the 31 July Iraqi air raid on Dow Rud, stating that Iraqi planes scored direct hits on two cement factories in the area.

Commenting on the recent Iraqi air raids, Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed that Iran will be obliged to retaliate in kind by hitting Iraqi economic, industrial, and military targets with missiles, aircraft, and artillery. Speaking in an interview broadcast by Tehran radio, he warned Iraqi civilians to stay away from Baghdad, Basra, Al-'Amarah, Kirkuk, and Al-Nasiriyah. The Majlis speaker downplayed recent Iranian talk that this year will be "the year of victory," noting that while Iran intends to achieve "considerable" victories this year, this "does not mean that the war will come to an end." Hashemi-Rafsanjani also discussed the implications of his recent warning to Gulf states concerning their support for Iraq, stressing that while Iran reserves the right to take "revenge" on them, it has not decided to go to war with them and does not intend to expand the war. Acknowledging that his warning contained an "ambiguous sentence," he accused the Americans of taking advantage of this to issue their "impudent" warning that the United States will not stand aside if its vital interests in the Gulf are jeopardized.

Sudan

After lengthy talks with Sudanese People's Liberation Movement leader Colonel John Garang in Addis Ababa 31 July, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi told SUNA that the meeting resulted in nothing new except for an agreement to continue the dialogue. The two sides held different views on the interpretation of the Koka Dam declaration and on the future of the legal system following the cancellation of the September 1983 laws, he noted.

Meanwhile, the SPLA's clandestine radio claimed that Garang's forces recently killed over 140 government troops in attacks in the Bentiu and Gogrial areas of southern Sudan.

OPEC Meeting

OPECNA reported the OPEC president's announcement that 11 OPEC member-countries have agreed to apply voluntary oil production cuts pending an overall quota agreement.

DRA

The PDPA Politburo criticized "serious shortcomings" in various state and party institutions, dismissed the deputy secretary of Takhar provincial party committee, and instructed the attorney general to consider dismissing his deputy and other judicial officials for neglecting their duties, Kabul radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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PLO Factions Agree To Call for PNC Meeting

JN311819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] PLO Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has stated that five Palestinian factions — Fatah, the DFLP, the ALF, the Palestine Liberation Front, and the Palestine Communist Party — agreed during meetings to reinforce Palestinian national unity within the PLO and to call the PNC to session within 45 days in either Algiers or Sudan.

In a statement published in Tunis yesterday, Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said this agreement was reached at the conclusion of a meeting held in Tunis the day before yesterday between representatives of the five Palestinian factions. The PLO spokesman added that Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] had recently begun contacts to finally determine the venue for the PNC meeting.

Differences Continue Between DFLP and Fatah

JN311756 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 31 Jul 86 pp 1, 14

[By Fathi al-Barqawi]

[Text] Tunis - A Palestinian source in Tunis has told *Al-Bayan* that some differences still exist among Fatah Central Committee members on some matters and that committee meetings were largely devoted to discussing political affairs. The source added differences focus on relations with Jordan and the Israeli prime minister's visit to Morocco.

Well-informed sources say that with respect to financial affairs, it has been decided that all documetns pertaining to financial affairs will now be signed by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Fatah Central Committee Member Mahmud 'Abbas, instead of only by Yasir 'Arafat as was the case in the past. This measure is to relieve 'Arafat from some burdens and pressures.

Al-Bayan has also learned that a meeting took place among Yasir 'Arafat, Khalil al-Wazir, and Salah Khalaf in the latter's house 3 days ago and that all pending problems were discussed. The sources explained that differences continue to exist between the DFLP and the Palestinian Communist Party on one hand and the Fatah Movement on the other on some issues, particularly on the stand toward Jordan and Morocco. The DFLP insists on adopting a firmer stand toward Morocco and calls for canceling the Amman agreement while Fatah calls for showing more logic in tackling Palestinian relations with these two countries.

APS: Chaalal, Klibi Discuss Peres' Moroccan Visit

LD311122 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Messaoud Ait Chaalal, FLN Central Committee and Algeria's permenant representative at the Arab League, met with Chedli Klibi, Arab league secretary general, yesterday evening, Wednesday. The talks focused on the latest developments in the Arab world and Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco in particular.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Supports Arab Summit

JN311208 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0620 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 31 Jul (WAM) — Sudanese Foreign Minister al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi has welcomed the holding of an Arab summit at any place or time provided that it is preceded by intensive contacts among the Arab states in order to eliminate differences, indicating that his country is ready to play a role in clearing the Arab atmosphere.

In press statements published by the newspaper *Al-Khalij* today, the Sudanese foreign minister said that the recent visit by the Sudanese State Council chairman to Saudi Arabia and Egypt came within the framework of clearing the atmosphere. He added that two members of the State Council will visit the Gulf states during the next 2 months within this framework.

Regarding the enemy prime minister's visit to Morocco, he said that Sudan will not take any measure before an Arab summit conference is held and that he will give his opinion about the visit during the conference. He added that raising the topic of Egypt's return to Arab ranks is premature, that Sudan has always called for closing up Arab ranks and sidestepping differences, and that Egypt is an Arab country and should be included in the attempts to clear the Arab atmosphere as the reasons for excluding Egypt have been removed. He denied the presence of any efforts by the Egyptian Government to solve the problem of southern Sudan and said that Sudan's position on this issue and that of clearing the atmosphere with Ethiopia will be clarified after the prime minister's return from the OAU summit.

Regarding the reports on the new Sudanese Government's rejection of the joint defense agreements with Egypt and Libya, he pointed out that his government rejects in principle the policy of polarization and that it is in the process of evaluating these agreements. We will remove any drawbacks we find in them, he added.

PLO Radio: Joint Forces Shell Israeli, Lahd Targets

JN311831 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces yesterday fired several Katyusha rockets at a number of enemy camps and vital targets in occupied northern Palestine. The rockets scored accurate hits, causing grave material damage to the camps and targets, destroying and damaging a number of military vehicles, and killing or wounding several enemy elements.

The joint forces yesterday detonated remote-controlled, explosive charges under a Zionist military patrol on a road used by these patrols near Bint Jubayl inside the so-called security zone. One military vehicle was destroyed, another was damaged, and all of their occupants were either killed or wounded. After the explosion, the occupation forces launched an extensive search in the so-called security zone for the joint forces. However, their attempt was in vain. Reports said 15 military vehicles carrying hundreds of Zionist soldiers took part in the search operation which covered Rashayya al-Fakhkhar, Kafr Shuba, Habarya, and Shab'ah.

The joint forces also yesterday fired Katyusha rockets at a military position belonging to Antoine Lahd's agent militias in Al-Bayyadah near the border with occupied Palestine. The rockets scored accurate hits and flames were seen rising from the position. Ambulances were rushed to the area while the occupation forces launched an extensive search for the joint forces, who withdrew safely to base.

Joint Forces in Lebanon Shell Galilee Settlements
JN311702 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces today shelled with missiles Zionist settlements in the occupied Palestinian Galilee region. Reports said Zionist ambulances rushed to the scene to evacuate the wounded. In the meantime, huge Zionist forces carried out large-scale mopping-up operations in the occupied part of southern Lebanon. The great losses inflicted by the shelling of the Zionist occupiers are not known.

11 OPEC Members Agree on Oil Production Cuts

LD311428 Vienna OPECNA in English 1347 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, 31 July (OPECNA) — Eleven OPEC member countries have agreed to apply voluntary cuts to their oil production, resulting in an overall total reduction of 1.925 million b/d, OPEC President Alhaj Rilwanu Lukman announced here today.

Briefing journalists after the ministers adjourned their meeting until Friday, he said that the cuts would be applied on current production. However, if the conference agreed on national production quotas, the cuts would not be applied.

Lukman, who is Nigeria's petroleum resources minister, added that the cuts were temporary and would remain in effect for a two-month period only.

He said the exercise involving voluntary cuts had been completed. permitting the conference to concentrate on the question of national quotas.

A committee has been set up under the chairmanship of the Nigerian minister with Belkacem Nabi of Algeria and Dr Subroto of Indonesia as members. The committee will start its work immediately.

Another member is to be co-opted and an announcement is expected shortly.

The Lukman committee has been assigned the task of making contact with other ministers in efforts to reach agreement on quotas, with the Brioni Figures as the basis for negotiations.

OPEC Meeting Adjourns

AU311239 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, July 31 (AFP) — Ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) adjourned for 24 hours Thursday afternoon after another attempt to reconcile sharp differences on measures to cut production and bolster crude oil prices.

"We have now to work in two directions," Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani told reporters during a morning coffee break.

According to analysts, Shaykh Yamani's remark appeared to indicate that the 13 ministers were prepared to give serious consideration to proposals submitted by Algeria as an alternative to a plan for voluntary production cuts advocated by key OPEC members including Saudi Arabia.

A senior delegate earlier said a growing number of countries were showing interest in the Algerian proposal, which calls for an immediate sharp reduction of overall OPEC output and binding individual production quotas based on a formula proposed by Indonesia's Dr Subroto last month.

Algerian sources said the plan, setting out a "programme" of actions to be taken in response to evolving market conditions, was negotiable on all points.

Dr Subroto, who continued private consultations overnight with several delegation heads, has so far secured pledges for "voluntary" production cuts amounting to a total of 1.8 million barrels a day (MBD), conference sources said.

This was only 0.2 MBD more than the figure cited Wednesday by Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria, the current OPEC president, who made it clear that an overall cut of at least two MBD was required to achieve at least a short-term impact on prices.

The shortfall appeared to confirm suggestions in conference quarters that the stop-gap action, proposed for a two-month period because of slim prospects of agreement on new national production quotas, was running out of steam.

Mr Lukman confirmed Wednesday that current OPEC output was estimated at 20 MBD, while industry sources said there was an excess supply of at least three MBD, and that voluntary cuts of less than that amount would not have any meaningful impact on the market.

According to some sources, four countries reckoned to form part of the Saudi-led majority had now joined dissidents Algeria, Iran and Libya, as well as Gabon, in calling for discussion of the Algerian plan.

Key points of the Algerian proposals included an immediate cut in output to 15 to 16 MBD and a new system of individual quotas.

The quotas would be based on the distribution proposed by Dr Subroto at OPEC'S mid-summer meeting at Brioni, Yugoslavia, which discussed a 17.6 MBD ceiling for 1986.

Another key feature was a suggestion that the special cases of warring Iran and Iraq should be left aside, so that their rivalries should not hold up an early decision.

The plan also provided for downward adjustments of the overall ceiling in case prices did not recover, and called for steps to restore an official OPEC pricing structure by the end of the year, implying a termination of the currently widespread use of spot price- related "netback" contracts.

Gabon's oil minister Etienne Tchioba said that there had been no progress on the "voluntary" cuts concept and told *Agence France Presse* the meeting could turn into another "marathon" like OPEC'S 12- day london parley in March 1983.

Iranian Oil Minister on Quotas

LD311510 Kuwait KUNA in English 1401 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Geneva, July 31 (KUNA) — OPEC ministers had adjourned their meeting until tomorrow afternoon to allow a newly created committee time to sound members out about Algeria's proposals, conference president Rilwanu Lukman said Thursday afternoon.

Addressing the press after the plenary session today he added that the committee would comprise himself, Dr Subroto and Balkacem Nabi of Algeria. [passage omitted]

Later the deputy Iranian oil minister, Hoseyn Ardabili, told journalists that the committee would first tackle quotas of 11 members, temporarily putting aside those of Iran and Iraq.

If those 11 agreed on a new quota system, then the meeting would adjourn for one week to allow time for the Iran-Iraq output question to be examined.

However, Ardabili added, if the committee was unable to get agreement from the initial 11, then the voluntary cuts already offered would be put into effect immediately.

These voluntary cuts could amount to between 2.0 and 2.25 million barrels a day, he added.

Of this total Saudi Arabia had offered 800,000 barrels, he said, of a claimed present output of 5.4 million barrels a day.

The deputy minister also stated that OPEC had received promises from a number of non-OPEC states to reduce their output by 10 per cent, if the organisation instituted its own cuts.

Meanwhile, Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki said that his country was among those countries which had not offered any interim voluntary cuts.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Cited on Peres Talks, Arms Purchases

LD311451 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Paris, 31 Jul (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has reaffirmed that Kuwait had no prior knowledge of Peres' visit to Morocco, except for what the Moroccan foreign minister wrote to us when he stated that envoys will be sent to Arab countries to tell about what happened and what King Hassan II said on the subject of this visit — that it was not to recognize [Israel] but merely to give Israel a plan directly and to listen to Peres in person to hear his opinion on the matter.

In an interview with the Paris-based *Al-Watan Al-'Arabi* Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that, if there is any form of negotiations with the enemy, the outcome of such negotiations will depend on what happened between King Hassan II and Peres. We do not, however, accept any form of recognition of Israel because that issue is separate from the visit itself.

The deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs stressed that it is very difficult for a party to carry out any negotiations on the Palestinians' behalf if he is not delegated by them to do so. In his interview, in which he dealt with some internal and external issues, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad ruled out the possibility that the superpowers would exert any efforts aimed at ending the Iraq-Iran war. He asserted that the Gulf countries should make some additional efforts to end this war, because the superpowers have, in fact, interests in the war.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad stressed that the GCC countries are able to defend their territories against any interference. He warned against any extension of the Iraq-Iran war, a matter which would give foreign powers an opportunity to interfere and occupy, as they have interests in the region.

The deputy premier and foreign minister called on Iran to act according to logic, wisdom, and real understanding of facts, and work to end its war with Iraq and establish peaceful dialogue.

On Jordan's relations with the PLO, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir expressed his optimism that these relations would return to normal. He added that the Palestinians cannot do without Jordan and Jordan cannot do without the Palestinians. He called on Arab countries to leave the Palestinians free to choose their own policies and not to interfere in their internal affairs. [passage omitted]

Shaykh al-Sabah then talked about the agreement to buy arms from the Soviet Union, and stated: "What is between us and the Soviet Union is not merely an agreement; we are able to buy any kind of arms from the Soviet Union and at the same time we buy arms from Europeans and others."

He added: "We pay cash and they give us arms not because of their love for us. There are no more than two or three Soviet experts in Kuwait, whereas the majority of our youth are sent to the Soviet Union, as well as to the United States and France, to train and gain experience."

Shaykh al-Sabah stressed that Kuwait does not want to bring a huge number of experts, "so that there will be no confusion, with U.S., Russian, and other experts — a throng of experts which will surely lead to confusion."

He added that Kuwait has not reopened talks with the United States on arms purchases. "We have decided not to bother with the issue of Stinger missiles and obtaining missiles similar to them from the Soviets. [sentence as received] The truth is we did not want to be ridiculed and insulted by the Congress. It is better that we do not buy from the Americans. We have had sophisticated weaponry even before the outset of the Iraq-Iran war."

He has pointed out that Kuwait has no problems in absorbing Soviet weaponry. [passage omitted]

SAUDI ARABIA

SPA Reports Arrival of Algerian Foreign Minister

LD312059 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0832 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Jeddah, 31 Jul (SPA) — His excellency the Algerian foreign minister, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, arrived in Jeddah this morning on a visit to the Kingdom.

He was welcomed at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport by Hisham Nazir, his excellency the planning minister, and by the Algerian ambassador to the Kingdom, Tejini Haddam.

Delivers Bendjedid Message

LD312103 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1812 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Jeddah, 31 Jul (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, has received a message from his brother, Algerian president Chadli Bendjedid. The message was conveyed to his majesty by his excellency the Algerian foreign minister, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, during his meeting with his majesty the king at Al-Salam Palace this evening.

YAR

Education Minister Returns With Al-Asad Message

JN311807 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Jayfi, education minister and Standing Committee member, returned to Sanaa today after a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic lasting several days. During the visit, he conveyed a message from Brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to his brother His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. He also held talks with his Syrian counterpart on educational and cultural relations between the two countries.

In a statement to SABA', the brother minister said he carries a reply message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

He pointed out that his talks with the Syrian higher education minister dealt with bilateral cooperation in higher education. This falls within the framework of the agreement signed between the two countries and of the executive program of cooperation for 1985-1986. This is designed to develop and to reinforce relations to serve the interests of the two fraternal peoples.

'Abd al-Majid Interviewed on Current Arab Affairs

NC301150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Beirut, 30 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed Egypt's willingness to extend the hand of friendship and cooperation to all Arab brothers without exception and without preconditions imposed by Egypt or any other Arab party. He said that many Arab leaders today have a much better understanding of Egypt's position. In this connection, he pointed out that it is possible for viewpoints to differ.

In an interview published today in the Lebanese magazine *Al-Sayyad*, Dr 'Abd al-Majid welcomed the consolidation of Egyptian-Algerian relations. He said that the Egyptian-Algerian rapprochement is based on ties which go back a very long way.

In the interview, Dr 'Abd al-Majid asked: Why can we not emulate our African brothers and hold periodic Arab summits where we debate, shake hands, and agree to differ?

Regarding Egyptian-Palestinian relations, he said: We feel that the Egyptian-Palestinian relationship today is strong and firm and characterized by understanding. He stressed Egypt's respect for all stages of the Palestinian people's struggle.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid described Egyptian-Sudanese relations as solid and said Egypt is seeking an end to the war in South Sudan. He added: Egypt is prepared to use its good offices to bring about reconciliation between the Sudanese brothers. We believe that this offer was well received by the Sudanese leaders.

'Abd al-Majid reiterated Egypt's willingness to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries. He said that Egypt wishes to maintain its relations with the major powers and with countries of the Eastern and Western blocs on the basis of mutual respect, common interests, and non-interference in Egypt's internal affairs. He declared that Egypt's foreign policy is based on the three principles of peace, stability, and development.

Regarding the Lebanese issue, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stressed that President Mubarak's recent statements on the Lebanese crisis express Egypt's political line very clearly. He pointed out that Egypt has called for non-interference in the situation in Lebanon, which has the first and final say on its own affairs, and that Egypt does not want to interfere in matters concerning Lebanon. The foreign minister added: There are [word indistinct] positive and constructive developments with regard to the implementation of Security Council Resolution 425 on Israel's withdrawal from south Lebanon and the restoration of peace there.

Ghali Returns From Addis Ababa

NC311617 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo from Addis Ababa this afternoon, after attending the OAU summit and the meetings of foreign ministers held in the Ethiopian capital.

Dr Ghali stated that he will report to President Mubarak on the outcome of the OAU summit, which concluded yesterday evening.

He said that the conference passed a number of resolutions that will help overcome the economic crisis in the African Continent, resolve the Namibian issue, and put an end to racial discrimination in South Africa.

Cairo Editor Welcomes Hassan-Peres Meeting

PM311104 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 25 Jul 86 p 1

[Chief Editor Ibrahimn Nafi's article: "On the Declared Hassan-Peres Meeting"]

[Text] Without hastening to draw conclusions from the surprise summit meeting between King Hassan of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and before analyzing and studying the joint statement issued yesterday, we would say from a standpoint of principle that the meeting was a correct step on the part of the Moroccan monarch to break the deadlock the peace efforts have reached and to find a solution to the Palestinian problem. They [not further identified] have all neglected this problem because they are preoccupied with their conflicts, disputes, and struggle for leadership as well as because of their desire to maintain the status quo, which they consider to be the best condition enabling them to influence certain Arab parties or to blackmail them, allegedly because they are shouldering the historical "trust" of liberating the land and regaining the usurped rights.

And without making the mistake of exaggerating the importance of events, Cairo's clear support for this meeting reflects Egypt's unwavering and constant stand in supporting every effort being made by any party, whether within a bilateral or an internatinal context, to give momentum to peace efforts and regain the Palestinian and Arab rights. We are certain that the Moroccan monarch, who is the chairman of the current Arab summit, chairman of the current Islamic Conference, and chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, will not forsake the Palestinian and Arab rights just as Egypt never did before when it took the peace intiative.

It was expected that certain parties would declare their "revolt" against this peaceful step. It was expected that the loudest protests would come from the parties that make it their business to reject generally and to always seek to hinder any positive step to reach a solution to the problem. But what was not expected was that these parties would publicly continue to exercise their rejection of contact with Israel while at the same time endorsing and even blessing every secret contact that takes place between themselves and Israel.

It is no secret for example that Syria, the first to reject this meeting, to hasten to condemn it, and to warn against what it calls its "dangers" to unified Arab action, is the same Syria that has held intensive secret contacts with Israel on more than one occasion whether through the United States, through certain Lebanese factions, or through direct meetings between Syrian

negotiators and Israeli negotiators on Morocco's territory and under the sponsorship of its monarch.

Indeed I would go farther than that to say that we have in our hands texts of written and signed agreements between certain Arab countries and Israel.

In light of this fact I would say that Syria's decision to sever relations with Morocco, which is a sovereign country and has the right to contact whomever it wishes, seems very strange and contradictory, although generally consistent with the stands Syria adopts toward Arab action.

Syria, which holds secret contacts with Israel and yet boycotts Morocco which holds such contact publicly, is the same Syria that supports Iran against Iraq in the bloody war between them. It is also the same Syria that strikes at the Palestinians in Lebanon and everywhere and seeks to divide the Palestinian movement, disrupt its structure, and eliminate its legitimate leadership.

However, this surprise at this strange Syrian "phenomenon" does not prevent us from observing clear positive signs in the attitude of a large number of Arab countries toward this new effort to revive peace efforts.

The facts of history and reality have confirmed to all these countries that there is no alternative to following the road to peace in solving the problem and that only Israel will benefit from the continuation of the deadlock and the slow death of the Palestinian problem in light of the facts of international politics which show that both the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to guarantee the security of Israel and its existence within secure borders, and the declaration by both sides of their adherence to this guarantee and their resolve not to abandon it regardless of the conditions and circumstances.

These very facts also confirm that following the 1967 defeat and the acceptance by all of us of Resolution 242 we had in fact accepted Israel's existence and recognized it. The question after that became one of liberating the land that was occupied in 1967 and creating the Palestinian entity that would restore for the Palestinians some of their legitimate rights.

These facts also confirm that the majority of the Arab countries agree in words and in deeds on the need to accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and to negotiate for the restoration of the West Bank and Gaza before they disappear under the weight of the Israeli settlements that are being planted there daily, and the need to adhere to the confederation with Jordan which represents a direct exercise by the Palestinians of the right to self-determination.

Regardless of whether the motives for this sudden meeting between Hassan and Peres are common or conflicting, it is certainly an important meeting and a serious step on the road. If King Hassan agreed on the meeting because of his desire to break the deadlock and to activate the peace efforts before holding any future Arab summit, and if Peres agreed on it in support of peace efforts or because of his desire to improve the Labor Party's standing vis-a-vis the Likud, particularly before the expiration of his premiership's term and before handing over [the leadership] to his adversary and partner Shamir, the meeting in the final analysis remains a new addition to peace efforts and to the atttempts to achieve peace in the region. We cannot but support this meeting in accordance with our firm stands of supporting any effort for the restoration of the usurped Palestinian rights regardless of the amount of this effort, the parties to it, or its expected results.

Also we cannot but support this public and bold effort in accordance with the Egyptian principle that rejects any secret contacts and any surreptitious action. According to this principle we welcome, encourage, and support bold and public action for the achievement of noble objectives. The Arab people have outgrown the phase of indulging in raising slogans that are the opposite of what is said and done secretly.

The Arab people are aware of all the facts about the Arab-Israeli conflict. They also know those who have made every effort and resorted to every means to restore the Arabs' rights and those who jeopardize these rights with their insistence on hindering every effort to regain them. Much more will be known about them when the hidden secrets and the secret documents of their clandestine contacts with Israel, for which they are now condemning King Hassan, are made public.

AL-AHRAM Critical of Israeli Peace Document

NC010526 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Jul (MENA) — The *Al-Ahram* newspaper comments on the document, published by Israel this week, containing 10 proposals for peace in the Middle East. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres presented some of these proposals to King Hassan II during their meeting at Ifrane.

In its issue to be published tomorrow, Friday, *Al-Ahram* says that this document includes some apparently positive elements. However, it does contain indications of Israel's desire to continue maneuvering and gaining time.

The paper notes that among the points of the document, which was not completely positive, is an Israeli pledge not to annex the West Bank and Gaza, with the stipulation that negotiations should take place for 1 year during which the issue of sovereignty over the territories would be decided; an agreement to hold peace negotiations within an international framework; and the preparation of a comprehensive plan for development in the Middle East.

Al-Ahram criticizes the Israeli pledge, contained in the document, to begin a dialogue with the real representatives of the Palestinians who reject violence. It notes that by using this phrase, Israel reiterates its refusal to negotiate with the PLO, which the majority of the Palestinian people regard as their sole legitimate representative.

Al-Ahram adds that the reference to the renunciation of violence can be answered by pointing out that the PLO and its legitimate chairman repudiated violence and terrorism in the Cairo Declaration. If Israel had truly desired to strengthen the peace process

it should have taken a similar positive step to support the moderate Palestinian elements.

In conclusion, the paper says that Israel would do well to follow the shortest way to peace, namely the straight way, by dropping all reservations about conducting negotiations with the PLO and by advancing courageously toward acceptance of the challenge of peace, with all its risks and commitments. This would be a true expression of a desire for peace.

AL-AKHBAR Assails Syrian Presence in Beirut

NC010602 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2217 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Jul (MENA) — According to the *Al-Akhbar* newspaper, the entry of Syrian forces into West Beirut without an official invitation or request from Lebanon has not achieved its declared aim of taking part with the Lebanese Army and police in the maintenance of security in Beirut, ending the violence there, and terminating the civil war among the various Lebanese factions.

In its issue to be published tomorrow, Friday, the newspaper says that the arrival of the Syrian forces in West Beirut, coming on top of the existing Syrian presence in the Al-Biqa' valley in eastern Lebanon, serves Syria's interests alone. The Syrian regime receives aid in return for this role, the ostensible aim of which is to strengthen security and stability. This aid, however, is really more like protection money.

The paper adds that the entry of the Syrian forces coincided with the continuation of the fighting in the camps, when the Shi'ite Amal militias were continuing to shell Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut. The arrival of the Syrians gave the Amal militias a chance to catch their breath and re-arm.

The paper cites the car bomb explosion in 'Ayn al-Rummanah in East Beirut, which left 32 dead and more than 140 injured, and which Syrian intelligence was accused of having planned; and the West Beirut explosion on the following day that killed 27 people [number as received] and injured over 180 others. These, says the paper, are proof of the deterioration of the security situation in Beirut since the arrival of the Syrian forces.

AL-AHALI on Mubarak's European Tour, Situation

PM311518 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 23 Jul 86 p 2

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad "Our Foreign Policy" column: "Has Egypt Accepted the IMF Conditions?"]

[Excerpts] President Mubarak's surprise visit to four Euuropean capitals following his meeting with EEC Commissioner General Claude Cheysson is significant in more than one way.

First, it means that, despite all that has been said by the official media, the Egyptian Government is suffering from an acute, stifling financial crisis which some estimate at several billion dollars. This crisis has called for the head of state to personally move, without preparations or prior planning, in the direction of the European capitals though not of the United States. This throws light on the degree of Defense Minister Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah's success in making U.S. officials understand the circumstances involving the economic crisis the Egyptian Treasury is suffering. This confirms what has been said about Washington's refusal to turn part of its aid to Egypt into liquid cash to solve Egypt's urgent economic problems. In any case, the matter will be further clarified when Vice President George Bush visits Cairo in a few days' time.

Second, the visit means that Egypt has accepted in principle the IMF conditions since the objectives of the visit probably include doubling West European aid to Egypt and increasing the proportion of grants in such aid. They also include an urgent request for 40,000 tons of wheat. But over and above all the purpose of the visit is to ask these countries to intervene with the IMF to ease its harsh terms so that an explosion similar to that which followed the decision to abolish subsidies in 1977 will not recur. [passage omitted]

Third, the visit means that the Egyptian Government rejected the IMF conditions only in principle. In the meantime its efforts are directed only toward trying to ease these terms. It further means that the head of state is personally the guarantor of Egypt complying with these conditions even if the European countries fail to ease their harshness. [passage omitted]

Cairo's excuse for turning to the European capitals is that Egypt has suffered great damage as a result of the drop in oil prices, something with which its friends in Europe have nothing to do.

The drop in oil prices has deprived Egypt of $1.3 billion at least in the past year. In addition Egypt lost $2 billion in remittances by Egyptians working in the oil countries who were forced to return to Egypt finally as a result of the drop in oil revenues. As for the West European countries, the majority of whom are oil consuming and not producing countries, they have realized great surpluses as a result of the drop in oil prices. Therefore it is the duty of Western Europe — out of "friendship" and appreciation of their own interest in keeping Egypt a "friendly" state, stable, peaceful, and not exposed to disturbances and violence — to accept the principle of sacrificing even a small part of these surpluses to alleviate Egypt's losses.

These countries must use their influence with the IMF so it will not treat Egypt as it treats the rest of the third world countries whose debts, like Egypt's, have reached billions of dollars, but so it will treat Egypt as a "special case."

But the IMF and probably the West European capitals see no justification for dropping the request to Egypt to follow a policy of austerity, particularly in a community where signs of shameless expenditure on luxuries are evident, or to abandon the system of multi-level rates of foreign currency exchange, a system which Western economic experts have said has the objective of facilitating the smuggling of capital by parasite factions.

Therefore, we should not expect the European capitals to respond to Egypt's request in the manner portrayed by the official media. However much they may appreciate "Egypt's friendship," these capitals will not shower Egypt with grants, loans, and facilities

without a return that would affect the very heart of Egypt's sovereignty and independent decisionmaking.

Population Increasing 1 Million Every 8 Months

PM310938 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Egypt's Population 50 million; 1 million Increase in 8 Months"]

[Text] The population of Egypt as of 1 July 1986 totaled 50 million people — 25,324,000 men and 24,676,000 women. This represents an increase of 1 million every 8 months and the birth of 1 baby eve.y 21.6 seconds.

This was announced by the Central Department for Mobilization and Statistics on the basis of the recent population and housing census. The increase represents the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.

Vice President Begins African Tour 30 Jul

JN300914 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jul (INA) — Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president, left Baghdad today on a tour that includes Mali, Guinea, and Kenya. He is leading an Iraqi delegation comprising 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, irrigation minister, and Wisam al-Zahawi, Foreign Ministry under secretary. The tour is in response to official invitations from the African countries.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,308

JN311644 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,308 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious soldiers of right continue their heroic confrontation of the aggressor forces, determined to destroy those who ignited this war and who insist on prolonging it, and promise the masses of the nation that the homeland's borders will remain safeguarded by brave and loyal men.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. To further destroy the criminal Iranian rulers' economy and all the means they use to perpetuate their war machine for committing aggression against our people, our giant Air Force carried out the following missions today:

A. At 1112 today, several of our planes carried out a new daring raid on the strategic Qotur bridge, adding further destruction to it and preventing the despots from carrying out any repairs on this very important overland route linking Iran to the outside world.

B. At 1240 today, other planes of our giant Air Force carried out a raid deep inside enemy territory against two cement factories in Do Rud. Our planes pounced on these two factories, dealing direct hits to facilities in the two factories and setting them ablaze. The hero eagles of the air returned with their planes to the homeland safe and jubilant with the victory God has enabled them to score.

2. Thanks to successful field planning, a heroic force from our formations in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan carried out a daring raid on areas opposite it where the enemy is present. With a lightning attack, our force stormed enemy positions and clashed with the enemy, killing several while the rest fled, leaving their weapons behind. The heroic soldiers of the IV Army Corps sector also destroyed several enemy positions and captured one 60-mm mortar, two Kalashnikov rifles, and quantities of military hardware. The force then returned with its booty to its positions safe and victorious, God be praised. One ammunition dump was also destroyed in another area of the same sector.

3. Our units in the V Army Corps northern sector killed four enemy soldiers and captured the following weapons: one 60-mm mortar, two light launchers, one RPK machine gun, and one GC rifle.

4. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector destroyed two ammunition dumps, two infantry positions, and one medium-caliber machine gun position.

5. One tubular launcher, one ammunition dump, and one mortar position were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

6. One ammunition dump and one observation post were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

7. The evil clique ruling Iran committed a new crime by shelling residential areas in the heroic cities of Basra and Al-Shihabi with long-range artillery, wounding 17 civilians, including 4 children, and demolishing 3 houses in Basra. While we wish our wounded speedy recovery, we say those who insist on committing such vile crimes must know that our punishment will be harsh and that these crimes will not go unpunished.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 July 1986

'Maritime Target' Attacked

JN010645 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Aug (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes have launched a successful raid on a maritime target off the Iranian coast scoring an accurate, effective hit.

In a statement to INA at dawn today, a military spokesman said Iraqi fighter planes hit the maritime target at 2230 [1830 GMT] yesterday and returned safely to base.

The spokesman said the raid was launched to further destroy the Iranian regime's supplies and oil resources.

Raid Launched 1 Aug

JN010848 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0840 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Unscheduled 1 August military announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As a continuation of our firm policy to destroy the suspect despots' resources and supplies, which are used for their hostile purposes against our people, our brave eagles launched a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0600 [0200 GMT] today scoring an accurate, effective hit before they returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland in God's care.

Reportage on U.S. Vice President Bush in Amman

Meets Prince Hasan, Al-Rifa'i

JN311159 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received in his office this morning U.S. Vice President George Bush. During the meeting, they reviewed the current Arab and international situation. Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, the U.S. ambassador in Amman, and the U.S. vice president's senior adviser attended the meeting.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Bush then held a meeting during which the crown prince briefed Bush on previous and current Jordanian development plans and the repercussions of the current development plan on Jordan's economy. His highness reviewed the progress achieved by the previous Jordanian development plan, as well as the expectations of the current plan.

The meeting was attended by the planning minister, the secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court, the Planning Ministry secretary general, and the delegation accompanying Bush.

Afterward, Bush and the accompanying delegation watched a film on the progress Jordan has achieved on all levels, particularly the economic ones.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i also received U.S. Vice President George Bush and the accompanying delegation in his office at the Prime Ministry this morning. During the meeting, they made a comprehensive assessment of the situation and its developments in the region. The prime minister explained Jordan's stand on a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, affirming Jordan's constant stand stipulating that settlement must be comprehenisve and that it can only be achieved through an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of the five UN Security Council permanent member-states, in addition to all the parties to the dispute in the region.

The prime minister said that individual initiatives and solutions will not contribute to the achievement of a just, comprehensive, and durable peace. During the meeting, the two sides exchanged viewpoints regarding bilateral relations in various fields, particularly Jordan's economic development and development efforts in various spheres, as well as the need to provide the required support for them to help the kinfolk to remain steadfast on their land in light of the current absence of a just, comprehensive solution.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan Al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Dhuqan al-Hindawi, and the acting foreign minister. It was attended on the U.S. side by Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of State for near eastern affairs; the U.S. ambassador in Amman; and a number of advisers accompanying Bush.

Prince Hasan Gives Luncheon

JN311533 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Their Royal Highnesses Crown Prince Hasan and Princess Tharwat gave a luncheon banquet in honor of U.S. Vice President George Bush and Mrs Bush at Al-Zahran Palace today. The banquet was attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, Commander in Chief General Zayd ibn Shakir, their wives, and the delegation accompanying Bush.

AL-DUSTUR Comments

JN310827 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 31 Jul 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "We Seek Peace but We Do Not Sell Out Rights"]

[Text] With a frank stand based on historical principles, Jordan yesterday received U.S. Vice President George Bush who, while visiting Israel, proposed that Jordan should hold direct talks with the Israeli leaders. Bush then reassured the aggressors who are occupying our lands by force that in the name of the United States he guarantees their qualitative military superiority over all Arabs. The seriousness of such promises cannot be minimized by saying that Bush was addressing U.S. voters from an Israeli rostrum. Bitter experience has proved that the promises of U.S. politicians are genuine only when addressed to Israel.

However, this U.S. stand which was frankly expressed by Bush does not amaze or surprise us. At the same time, it does not shake our belief in our just rights and stand even if the United States prevents the attainment of these rights or prevents justice being done to us.

From the beginning, we realize that the United States sees almost no interests in the Middle East apart from those represented by Israel. Therefore Bush, as with other U.S. Administration officials, has to work to win the friendship of the Israelis by all means and ways even if this causes grave injustice to the Arabs and their basic rights.

The Americans, however, always fail to realize that while we seek peace and while we seriously and sincerely work for it, we will not agree to sell out our legitimate rights. This comes from our deep belief that peace built on coercion or on unfair bases will not last and will lead to further violence, tension, and more wars.

Hence, Jordan adheres to an international conference as a successful formula for a political solution in the Middle East. Such a solution is based on the UN Security resolutions and its implementation would be secured by the Security Council five permanent member states. It would be attended by all the concerned parties, including the PLO. These firm basic principles were expressed by His Majesty King Husayn while meeting journalists the day before yesterday to let it be known that inside and outside pressures on Arab ranks will not divert Jordan from the rightful stand to which it has been committed and for which it has offered dear sacrifices.

While welcoming George Bush and wishing him a good stay in our country, we once again reaffirm Jordan's stands which are well-known to all U.S. officials, including the vice president, whose friendship we would welcome and who we hope will understand our cause.

We hope that this visit will help to give Bush a true understanding of the situation and help him crystallize a balanced policy based on this understanding.

Israel, U.S. 'Must Reconsider'

JN010815 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 1 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "U.S. Policy Between the Israeli Hammer and the Arab Anvil"]

[Text] It seems that U.S. policy is destined to remain incapable of realizing the real essence of the existing conflict in the Middle East and to be always squeezed between the Israeli hammer and the Arab anvil.

The Israelis continuously try to force U.S. policy to adopt the idea of direct negotiations and separate solutions by reiterating this idea to U.S. officials headed of course by Bush, considering him a candidate for the presidency. Such ideas eventually meet both Arab rejection and insistence on a comprehenisve settlement with all of its pillars and bases.

This matter was clear-cut during Bush's visit to Israel and Jordan when Israel tried to exploit the visit in an ugly manner to distort the image of the Jordanian stand and to instill a delusion that a magical solution to the conflict in the region is close and that it all depends on Jordan alone.

However, the distorted image which the Israelis tried to generalize in the region was quickly clarified when Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i told the visiting U.S. official that Jordan is not interested in any proposal which is not in line with its convictions and firm stands, and that Jordan vehemently rejects all individual initiatives and partial solutions and insists on a comprehensive settlement in the region.

This stand was confirmed on 30 July by His Majesty King Husayn who decisively asserted that a comprehenisve settlement within the framework of an international conference attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO, as well as by the five permanent UN Security Council member-states is the only concept for peace which Jordan can discuss and work to achieve.

It seems that this equation for a settlement, which means in the broad Jordanian concept the exchange of land for peace as well as an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, conflicts with the Israeli concept for peace which is based on retaining both land and peace.

Israel and the United States are mistaken if they think the individual initiatives which are outside the framework of the Arab collective stand would be able to achieve anything or if they think partial settlements would attain any result. The Camp David accords and the Ifrane meeting proved their extreme failure because they are outside the framework of a comprehensive settlement, a just and lasting solution to the Palestine question and to the overall Middle East conflict.

The stand adopted by Jordan has reflected the truth of the Arab stand toward the issue of peace and placed the cause in its real position which will prompt Israel and the United States to reconsider their calculations because talking about both the endeavors for peace and the achievement of progress is one thing while the bases of such a peace are something else.

Despite its unjustified and declared bias to the intransigent Israeli stands, U.S. policy will discover that it will return to an unenviable position between the Israeli hammer and the anvil of Arab rejection.

Husayn Stands Firm

JN311635 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 31 Jul 86 pp 1, 39

[Editorial: "A Firm Jordanian Policy"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn's assertion on the need to convene an international conference to achieve peace in the Middle East is a categorical rejection of all maneuvers aimed at opening the door to direct negotiations with Israel. This is because if there is no effective international participation in these negotiations, matters will return to partial solutions and separate settlements, which failed to acheive a comprehensive and permanent settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

This firm Jordanian stand is known by the United States, Israel, and all countries in the world, particularly those countries which are directly concerned with the Middle East crisis. This Jordanian stand is a continuation of the Jordanian initiative aimed at finding a political settlement based on exchanging land for peace. Therefore, any attempt by the United States or others to bypass this clear Jordanian stand under any cover is completely rejected. The readiness of Jordan and the Arabs to contribute to peace does not at all mean relinquishing Arab and Palestinian territory and rights or bargaining over them. This readiness is a logical response and honest desire to find a just and permanent solution. Without regaining territory and curbing the wave of Zionist expansion and aggression, this solution means Arab submission and capitulation to Zionist hegemony and interests.

U.S. Vice President George Bush's tour of the region and his visit to Amman will be useless if they are not aimed at giving momentum to peace through a new U.S. view of the causes and the crux of the conflict and through an earnest desire to soften the Israeli hard-line and turn it into a flexible stand converging with reasonable requirements to make the peace process a success. Withdrawal from Arab territory occupied by Israel by force and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to self-determination, are at the top of these requirements.

It is useless to link the Ifrane meeting to activating the peace process in the Middle East because the crux of the conflict in the

region is the land and as long as Palestinian and Arab land is occupied there will be no benefit from any move, initiative, and direct or indirect negotiations.

Whenever Washington can say to the Arabs its efforts are aimed at returning the territory to its legitimate owners, the U.S. move will then have a real meaning which deserves discussion, support, and acceptance. Otherwise, tours by Bush and previous U.S. envoys fall within the framework of political procrastination which is no longer acceptable in Arab capitals.

King Husayn Lifts Restrictions on Journalists

JN311951 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 30 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — AFP — A press source in Amman has said the Jordanian Government has lifted the restrictions which were imposed on 11 journalists working for local newspapers and on a number of foreign correspondents who were not allowed to enter Jordan.

The Jordanian authorities banned 11 journalists from writing in the Jordanian papers and jailed one of them for a number of weeks. The press source added that to open a new chapter, King Husayn decided to arrange meetings with the journalists, including those who were banned from writing. The last meeting took place at the Royal Palace yesterday.

Jordanian officials assumed the responsibility for contacting the journalists, particularly those who were deported, to inform them of the meetings [with the king].

Observers in Amman explain this new openness as a desire to counter a negative picture conveyed by foreign newspapers. A number of foreign journalists were not allowed to enter Jordan because they disseminated reports on harassments by the Jordanian authorities during the bloody incidents which took place at Al-Yarmuk University in May and resulted in the killing of three students. The security forces arrested four foreign journalists and seized their reports about the incident.

Pakistani Delegation Leaves Amman 30 Jul

JN311019 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 31 Jul 86 p 19

[Excerpt] Amman — PETRA — The Pakistani parliamentary delegation left Amman yesterday evening following a 5-day visit to Jordan during which it met with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the Senate president, and the House of Representatives speaker. They discussed relations between the two countries and current Arab and Islamic issues.

The delegation also met with the chairman and members of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the House of Representatives. They discussed a number of issues of mutual interest and the possibility of promoting bilateral relations in the parliamentary fields. [passage omitted]

Amman TV Reports on Pro-Jordanian Leaflets in West Bank

JN311928 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Reports from the occupied homeland say leaflets were distributed in all parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the name of the preparatory committee for the Jordanian-Palestinian group which is calling for rallying around Jordanian policy and supporting the Amman agreement on settling the Palestinian cause. The committee called for a confederal union with Jordan.

The leaflets say the sons of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are an indivisible part of the sons of this region, while maintaining their Palestinian identity. The leaflets call on the occupied land's sons to move, make their voices heard, and not remain bystanders, thus giving way to profiteers and opportunists.

The committee said in its leaflets that the concept of independent Palestinian decisionmaking implies selfishness and its gravity resides in the fact that it dissociates the cause from its pan-Arab dimension and that the Jordanian-Palestinian people's unity is a mission and not a political tactic.

In its leaflets, the committee rejects the policy of settlements and calls for complete withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and for the settlement of the cause in a just manner through a commitment to what is contained in the Amman agreement. The leaflets also call for settling the cause through an international conference to be attended by all parties.

Al-Jumayyil Army Day Speech to Military Graduates

NC011009 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0729 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Speech by President Amin al-Jumayyil at the military school in Al-Fayyadiyah on the occasion of Lebanon's Army Day and the graduation of new Army officers — live]

[Text] Graduate officers: You carry your glittering swords today amid the wounds suffered by our country, maintaining complete confidence in Lebanon's future. You carry these swords as your ancestors did. They are to defend Lebanon's right to exist as a sovereign, free, and independent land. They are to defend the right of our citizens to live under the protection of a homeland, a state, legitimacy, and law.

Great hopes are being placed on this army not only because it is the legitimate armed force, but also because it is the institution which continues to embody the unity of our homeland and state despite everything it has gone through. [applause] All our security experiences show that the only safe bet is the security of legitimacy which you defend. [applause]

This has been the wager of the regime which I represent, the regime founded on this faith. Therefore, you realize as I do how great is your task and how historic your role. You are an example of accord among Lebanese who have been divided by circumstances, interference, and certain internal disputes. You are a living expression of the real meaning of coexistence, not one shaken and upset by war. The basis of accord is brotherhood, and the basis of brotherhood is total allegiance to the one and only homeland, flag, state, and legitimacy. [applause]

This falls within the context of political institutions which seek to consolidate the values of freedom, justice, and equality. It illustrates the reality of Lebanon and its position within the region and the world.

Graduate officers and Lebanese: In the enforced absence of the state, our country has weathered numerous storms. These storms almost disintegrated our country. They tore the land to pieces, displaced our people, and forced them to experience security upsets. The resulting vicious tragedies and afflictions are being shared by all Lebanese citizens. This situation must be rectified. The Lebanese people agree on this need and on the principles which should form the basis for such a rectification.

If I were to express the consensus of opinions, it is that the homeland of Lebanon is a fundamental entity with inviolable borders. [applause] There is no sovereignty except for that of Lebanon over its own land. Lebanon belongs to its Arab environment. This is a total, firm, and indisputable affiliation. Lebanon has pioneered its own role and commitments. [applause]

The system of government in Lebanon will become republican, democratic, and parliamentary when all the people and all the spiritual families participate in it. The stability of this system will be guaranteed by justice, equity, and equal opportunities, once the state of armed conflict and every kind of fighting are ended and the state's authority is imposed everywhere in the country. Stability will also be guaranteed by adherence to the free economic system, a fully decentralized administrative system, and by the ties of kinship, history, and geography between Lebanon and Syria. These ties mean that there must be special and outstanding relations between the two fraternal countries.

The stability of the system will be guaranteed further by the mobilization of all Lebanese, Arab, and international efforts to implement the UN resolutions pertaining to the full liberation of the south from Israeli occupation.

These facts and principles confirm that national accord is a reality which only lacks political accord to become complete. Political accord requires understanding on several issues, the most important of which are:

1. The system of sectarian representation must be transcended. This should be a gradual process, leading simultaneously to the obliteration of sectarianism from our hearts and its removal from all documents. [applause]
2. The powers of the existing top posts should be redefined. There is room for modification here.
3. A balance between powers and responsibilities must be established.
4. We must have reconciliation, based on the principle of participation by all spiritual families in the rule and unity of the state.

These and other issues cannot be settled through estrangement, but through meetings and dialogue. It is the responsibility of all officials and leaders to rescue the Lebanese from their present situation. If the leaders do not shoulder their responsibilities in times of crisis, then what are their responsibilities?

We in Lebanon live under a democratic and parliamentary system. The Chamber of Deputies is the source of power and all power derives from it. It is both legislator and observer. The tragic situation into which the country has fallen requires a historic stand that would cut short the vicious circle of pain and put an end to the people's suffering and to the bloodshed. Therefore, I propose that the Chamber of Deputies be invited to convene a session which all members of the government and I myself will attend. [applause] Together we can reach a decision on the issue of political accord, in light of existing reform proposals and plans. [applause] There is no reason why any existing proposals should not be discussed, particularly since many of these include premises that no Lebanese would dispute.

It goes without saying that assistance from our brothers and friends is both desirable and necessary in the accomplishment of this task. I call on brother President Hafiz al-Asad to continue the efforts and pledges that he has made for several years now. The obstacles with which his and our efforts have met in the past should only reinforce our chances for success in the future.

However, the major responsibility in this process resides with the Lebanese, who must act through official institutions. These institutions, which comprise our constitutional structure, must be utilized fully, with a sense of collective responsibility, if Lebanon is to be saved. Once this is done, agreement on issues of common concern will be possible and agreed upon principles can then be translated into constitutional documents and plans for implemen-

tation. At this point, the Chamber of Deputies will have the freedom to employ its specialized committees and to seek advice from any number of experts. If it chooses to do so, the chamber has the right to pass a constitutional reform immediately providing for a 50-50 [Muslim-Christian] distribution of its seats.

Dear Lebanese, let us recall our better days and make our decisions on behalf of one, integral nation, which has a unique role to play in the region and the world. We have had enough of the suffering, ordeals, and desperation of our kind and gentle people. We have gone through a tumultuous and unproductive time, the kind of phase that makes a hero out of anyone who genuinely works to end the turbulence and to bring about salvation and hope. I will always remain with you, faithful to my oath, opposed to partition, and working for a revitalized and viable homeland. [applause]

Graduate officers, soldiers of Lebanon: Our country, seeking to restore its self-confidence and that of the rest of the world, will never achieve stability or peace of mind without your capable and vigilant defense.

Let this day, the day of your graduation, go down in history as the day when Lebanon began to restore itself, its unity, and its long-awaited peace. I see the light of hope in your eyes and in those of every honorable Lebanese. Never doubt that true heroism is sacrifice, and that sacrifice for your country brings everlasting glory. Long may you live! Long live Lebanon! [applause]

Hizballah Vows To Prevent Syrian Entry to Suburb

NC010534 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] We have learned that the consultations that Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, has had with Hizballah and Amal Movement officials in the southern suburb have utterly failed to eliminate the obstacles facing the entry of the Syrians into that area.

Hizballah sources have affirmed that should the Syrians insist on entering the southern suburb, Hizballah will confront their attempt. It will not allow them to deploy on the airport road, which constitutes the suburb's vital outlet. The sources added that if the Syrians use force to enter the suburb, Hizballah will be compelled to take military action against them.

Special Force Arrives

NC010416 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0315 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] A Syrian force of special units composed of well over 100 officers and soldiers arrived in West Beirut last night. According to a political source in West Beirut, this force has been brought in to participate in implementing the security plan in the southern suburb.

Al-Jumayyil on Presidential Term, Ties With Syria

NC311940 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1752 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Beirut, 31 Jul (MENA) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has declared that he will remain in his post until the end of his term unless a broad national consensus is reached to rescue Lebanon, and it is shown that Al-Jumayyil is the obstacle that stands in the way of reaching this goal.

Meeting today with a number of Lebanese deputies, President al-Jumayyil asserted that he will not make a move toward Israel if Lebanese-Syrian relations encounter difficulties. He voiced willingness to cooperate with Syria.

The president pointed out that Israel is seeking security arrangements with the Lebanese state in order to extricate itself from the quagmire in southern Lebanon.

He declared his rejection of the "Cairo agreement," which organizes Palestinian guerilla action in southern Lebanon, and of a Palestinian return to Lebanon in a situation similar to the one that existed prior to the Israeli invasion of 1982.

President al-Jumayyil noted that he has indications that Lebanon will see a resolution to its crisis soon as a result of the dissatisfaction over the current situation felt by all parties. He called for moving forward to emerge from this phase.

Beirut Cites Statement

NC010637 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil was quoted last night as saying that he will resign should a broad national consensus require this and should he prove to be an obstacle to the salvation of the homeland.

President al-Jumayyil also said that that he has had indications that the region, and particularly Lebanon, will witness a resolution of its crisis soon. He added that all parties should move forward and seek to emerge from the current phase.

President al-Jumayyil went on to say that Syria is preparing to face impending realities, adding: We are willing to cooperate with Syria. The current pressing situation in the region requires that we all work to move to a new phase.

Al-Asad Armed Forces Anniversary Address
JN010631 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 1 Aug 86

["Text" of message President Hafiz al-Asad addressed to the Armed Forces through the magazines *Jaysh Al-Sha'b* and *Al-Jundi Al-'Arabi* on the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Syrian Army; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Brothers and sons in our valiant Armed Forces, officers, NCO's, and brave soldiers: At the beginning of a new year in the life of the Syrian Arab Army, it gives me pleasure to send my best greetings and heartfelt congratulations to all of you in the various formations and corps and in all of your positions, and to convey to you my love and appreciation for the efforts you exerted during the past year and for what you accomplished in your performance of national and pan-Arab action.

Since the inception of the 8 March Revolution, we have made it a point to turn the march of our Armed Forces into a march of pride and dignity, a march of honorable stands in defending our country and nation. We have succeeded in what we have decided to do through serious work, continuous efforts, and heroic deeds manifested in the glorious October War, the attrition war, and the fierce battles which our Armed Forces waged against the Israeli enemy forces during their invasion of Lebanon and in every confrontation with the forces of Israel, which covets Arab lands. The march of our Armed Forces continues along the path of victory, guided by the principles of our great party — the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party — and the values in which we believe. We will remain faithful to these values, defend them, and sacrifice everything dear for them as long as we live.

The 41st anniversary of the founding of the Syrian Arab Army comes at a time when we are strongly confident in the soundness of our path and our nation's inevitable triumph over the great challenges it is facing and the major dangers to which it is exposed. These challenges and dangers give us the incentive to redouble efforts in order to possess further elements of power in a manner that will enable us to shorten the time in overcoming the challenges, liberating the occupied territory, and regaining the usurped rights.

The escalation of the wild imperialist-Zionist onslaught against our Arab nation requires us to redouble efforts to possess the elements of power, headed by the Armed Forces. In this confrontation with the imperialist and Zionist forces which threaten all of the Arab homeland, we in Syria are seeking to develop a pan-Arab confrontation in which the Arab nation's energies are pooled. However, we cannot neglect or hesitate to exert efforts and endure sacrifices so that Syria will be strong with its intrinsic capabilities and efficient to confront the enemies regardless of the other Arab regimes' participation or abstention. We have made the target of attaining a strategic balance with the enemy our foremost concern. If some brothers participate in attaining this goal they do so out of their feeling of the danger and their desire to confront and repulse it. We leave the others who refrain from this to their consciences and to the judgment of the masses and their generations.

We must remind those who need to be reminded that the dream of Zionism to establish the Torah state from the Nile to the Euphrates has not changed and that this dream is supported by U.S. imperialism. By fulfilling this dream, U.S. imperialism and world Zionism seek to dominate the Arab homeland from its far east to its far west and to subjugate it — people, wealth, and strategic positions — to the imperialist and Zionist domination. For the sake of fulfilling this dream, there was the implementation of the project of the state of Israel and Israel's expansion at the expense of the Arab nation and its repeated attacks and conquests of Arab territory, the latest of which was the invasion of Lebanon. Israel's ambitions against the Arab territory will neither end nor shrink, and Israel will not stop its attempts to expand at the expense of the Arabs unless it is confronted by a firm stand and deterrent resistance.

The liberation of the territory and restoration of rights cannot be achieved through clowning and grovelling at the doorsteps of enemies; they can be achieved through steadfastness, confrontation, and possession of a deterrent power. While the Israeli enemy is stockpiling weapons in order to continue its occupation and aggression with the help of the United States, we see peculiar things in the Arab arena. We see Arab regimes and sides seeking either overtly or covertly to sell the Arab cause for the cheapest price and rushing to the enemy and its allies begging for what they call peace, although the peace sought by the weak is viewed by the enemy only as capitulation — which Israel and the United States are trying to impose on the Arabs through humiliating conditions.

Since Al-Sadat's treason, which led to Camp David, placed Egypt in a state of horrible loss by shifting beloved Egypt from the front of confrontation with the enemy to the position of befriending the enemy and yielding to its will, U.S. imperialism and Zionism have endeavored to cause further Arab deterioration and to see Arab countries fall one after another into the set trap. Syria has raised the banner of steadfastness and confrontation and adopted a firm stand. It is this stand which was responsible for the defeats inflicted on the owners of the Camp David scheme. However, our enemies continued their attempts encouraged by the presence of rulers with Arab names who controlled the destiny of Arab countries, but gavepriority to their selfish interests over those of the people and nation. They were encouraged as well as by the presence of Arab regimes which gave out strength and accepted ignominy. These regimes were humiliated and wanted to humiliate the nation by their stands.

It really pains us to see that some Arab rulers are driven behind the U.S. and Israeli scheme, turning themselves into tools in the hands of the designers of this scheme as well as instruments to market treason and beautify it in the eyes of the masses. The Moroccan king's abominable treasonous deed is only an example of a fall into he mud of treason out of greed for a transitory wealth, and out of a desire to satisfy the lords of money and power in Washington and Tel Aviv. The Moroccan king, who played a large role in paving the way for Al-Sadat's treason, has taken upon himself the task of moving along Al-Sadat's path and following the role which led its owner to his death. He is defying the nation and plunging deep into taboos. He was not satisfied with his downfall, but announced that he wants to drag others to downfall. The Moroccan king and his like will never be able to

obliterate the masses' struggle and the martyrs' blood. They will reap nothing from their black deeds except shame and disgrace and the peoples' indignation. The new treasons will fall as the previous ones have fallen thanks to the Arab steadfastness headed by Syria.

Israel and the United States are striving to achieve their aims through intimidation and attraction, and the means of threats and temptation in their possession. If the means of temptation and attraction have attracted those who are ready to be led and carried away, let everyone know that neither of these means will affect Syria. On the contrary, they will only increase the solidity of Syria's genuine position and determination to defend Arab rights and interests as well as its resolution to attain our peace which restores rights to their owners. Along the path of this just peace we will continue to support the Palestinian people's struggle for the restoration of all of their rights. We will continue to support the Lebanese people and their heroic national resistance in their struggle to liberate the occupied part of their territory, achieve national reconciliation among themselves, and become free from the interference of enemies in their affairs.

We invite our Arab brothers in all countries to adopt a position of truth that is completely unaffected by falsehood — a position based on pan-Arab welfare and the desire to regain territory and rights. We remind those who appeal to falsehood in order to refute truth that God the almighty has said: May, we hurl the truth against falsehood, and knock out its brain. [Koranic verse] The martyrs' souls are appealing to consciences and inviting the Arab nation to revive its glories and take as an example the forefathers who never accepted an injustice or failed to confront a criminal enemy, but who were always mighty heroes who preserved dignity and safeguarded pride. Let us respond to the cry of martyrs who are examples to emulate. It is their blood that shaped history and their sacrifices that scored victories. Today we greet their memory with great reverence and renew the pledge that we will follow their path because it is the path of pride, dignity, victory, and immortality.

Brothers and sons in the Armed Forces: Congratulations to a homeland for which you are the defenders and congratulations to a people from whose ranks you emerged. You are the hope by what you have offered and accomplished and by what you are ready to offer and accomplish. Let us forge our way ahead along the clear path — the path of struggle for our nation's honor, might, pride, and glory. Let us redouble our efforts in training and preparedness. Let your vigilance and preparedness always be at their peak. I repeat my greetings to you and your families and I greet the families of the righteous martyrs. Let us always adhere to our immortal slogan: Martyrdom or victory. Peace be upon you.

AL-BA'TH: No Security Retreats in Lebanon

JN010700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 Aug 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Under the headline "Lebanon Will Remain Stronger Than Saboteurs and the Covetous," the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: Lebanon, which has begun to recover, will be a thorn in the throat of the Zionists who covet its land and wealth. This has prompted Israeli and central intelligence agents to search for refuge on the bodies of the innocent victims of the explosions which were mixed with a grudge against all that is Lebanese.

Al-Ba'th says: We do not find it strange that the defeated ones take revenge on the innocent on Lebanese streets. We also do not find it strange that Israel launches aggressions or escalates its military provocations in an attempt to reassure those who have confidence in it at the expense of the homeland and citizens. However, it is impossible for Syria, together with all those Lebanese who love Lebanon, to allow security retreats which only serve the covetous Zionists and their agents who are rejected by all.

Al-Ba'th affirms that when the planners of the U.S.-Zionist strategy try to use the Lebanese civil war to harm the Syrian soft spot and the Lebanese people's pan-Arab will, they should realize that Syria will not accept Lebanon being turned into a bloody arena or a hole in the Arab wall, which protects Arabism and the Arab homeland. Hence, regardless of the ways and means used by the enemies of Lebanese security and stability, Syria's will to achieve the salvation of Lebanon will remain strong. It will remain so for as long as security is reciprocal with Lebanon, for aslong as the Lebanese people view Syria as the force which cares for their security and existence and honestly defends the independence of their homeland and the restoration of cohesion among Lebanese.

General on Preparation, Status of Armed Forces

JN010906 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, 1 Aug (SANA) — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, has asserted that our Armed Forces have made large strides in building themselves and preparing their organizational and combat frameworks.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* published here today on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Syrian Arab Army's establishment, Gen Talas added that our Armed Forces have managed to make large strides in achieving strategic parity with the enemy in various fields. He pointed out that the October War of liberation was a turning point in our glorious history and confirmed our fighters' greatness and insistence on confronting challenges and destroying the legend of the invincible army.

Gen Talas also pointed out that our brave Armed Forces entered Lebanon in response to the call of fraternity, Arabism, and neighborliness, and managed to stop bloodshed and prevent Lebanon from being torn up and partitioned. He said we are continuing the march toward harmony to bring Lebanon back into strength, unity, and recovery. We will accept nothing but this, he said, adding that the forces of invasion and aggression will not be able to obstruct the march of security and peace regardless of their methods and brutality.

Concluding, Gen Talas asserted that the current circumstances being experienced by our Arab nation require that we should be

at the highest level of readiness and combat preparedness. He warned that our nation's enemies, after having been exhausted by the methods of treachery and aggression and after having realized that Syria's stand — a stand which is a pan-Arab one and which embodies the Arab nation's will — will not change, will resort to new methods by which they try to shake this stand so it would be easy for them to peddle their liquidatory, aggressive conspiracies.

Report on Jordanian Prime Minister Meeting With Bush
JN311813 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] In Amman, Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has affirmed that separate initiatives and solutions will not contribute to achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. This came when Al-Rifa'i briefed U.S. Vice President George Bush on the Jordanian stand on a settlement in the Middle East.

Al-Rifa'i affirmed Jordan's constant stand stipulating that a settlement must be comprehensive and can only be achieved through an international conference under UN auspices and with the participation of the five UN Security Council permanent member-states, in addition to all the parties to the dispute in the region.

Radio Commentary Criticizes Bush Statements
JN311348 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Once again, the United States has carried out a new provocative action against Arabs. The U.S. vice president was not satisfied with praising Israel's expansionist policy, but talked about the special relations which developed into regarding Israel as a NATO member. Such statements made frequently by U.S. officials have become well known and add no new information about Tel Aviv's relations with Washington. Although it adds nothing new to declared U.S. policy for Bush to come to the region to urge Arabs to hold direct negotiations with Israel and to affirm his country's rejection of holding an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations, the reiteration ofthese U.S.-Israeli ideas, however, does have one meaning. Specifically,it is the leveling of a direct threat at Arabs to prevent them from crystallizing a unified militant stand to confront all attempts to activate the policy of separate deals. It means to prevent them from adhering to an international conference for peace in the Middle East under the UN aegis.

Bush found in Peres' meeting with the king of Morocco an excuse for calling on Arabs to capitulate under the pretext that direct negotiations are the best to way to settle the region's issues. The region's issues, for U.S. officials, have nothing to do with the subject of the occupied territories or the Palestinian people's rights. They also have nothing to do with checking Israel's expansionist policy or with the feverish U.S. attempts to contain and subjugate the region to its influence. The region's issues, according to the U.S. concept, mean only one thing, namely, how to force the Arabs to submit to Israel and to accept its schemes, headed by the liquidation of the Palestine question and the abandonment of the Palestinians' rights to self-determination, repatriation, and the establishment of their independent state.

This intransigent biased U.S. stand is known to all. In fact, it constitutes a continuation of U.S. policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict. This policy does not recognize the existence of a Palestinian problem resulting from the conflict with Israel. Consequently, it does not recognize the existence of Palestinian or Arab rights at a time when the United Nations and the international community approved these rights and affirmed that the situation in the region will remain in a state of tension and danger as long as Washington and Tel Aviv ignore these rights, exercise a policy of aggression and expansion, and paralyze all international efforts to hold an international conference for peace in the Middle East under UN auspices.

Congratulatory Cables Exchanged With PRC
JN311857 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and PRC President Li Xiannian have exchanged two cables of congratulations on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the PRC. The president sent a cable of congratulations to President Li Xiannian. Following is its text:

On the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Syria and the PRC, it gives me pleasure to send to you and to the friendly Chinese people sincerest congratulations and warmest greetings on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and in my own name. It pleases me to point out that Syria was among the first countries which rejoiced in the victory of the popular revolution over reactionary rule in China, established diplomatic relations with the PRC Government, and supported it to regain its legitimate right to its seat in the United Nations.

The past years have proved that Syrian-PRC relations which were based on friendship, cooperation, and mutual respect achieve the mutual benefit of our peoples, serve the interest of causes of liberation, justice, and peace, and contribute to consolidating the struggle against aggression, terrorism, oppression, and attempts of hegemony exercised by the forces of imperialism, colonialism, and racism. We are interested in further promoting these relations between our countries.

I seize this opportunity to congratulate the friendly Chinese people for the progress and achievements they realized under the CPC during the past years. Please accept my best wishes for continued health and happiness and continued success for the Chinese people.

President Hafiz al-Asad received a cable of congratulations from the PRC president. Following is its text:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the Syrian Arab Republic, I would like to express on behalf of the PRC Govern-

ment and people and in my own name our warmest congratulations and best wishes for you, the Syrian Government, and the friendly Syrian people. We satisfactorily notice that despite international fluctuation, traditional friendship and cooperation between China and Syria have continuously developed during the past 30 years.

The Chinese people strongly adhere to their friendship with the Syrian people. I am convinced that with our joint efforts, PRC-Syrian relations of friendship and cooperation, which are based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, will be further promoted. Let the friendship between the Syrian and the Chinese people last forever. I wish the Syrian Arab Republic prosperity, its people happiness, and Your Excellency continued good health.

IDF Soldier Killed in Lebanon; Levi Comments

TA310625 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by defense staff correspondents Avi Hoffmann and Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] An Israeli soldier was killed in Southern Lebanon yesterday morning in an encounter with terrorists who "used children as living shields," in the words of O.C. [Officer in Command] Northern Command Aluf [Major General] Yosi Peled.

Samal Rishon [Staff Sergeant] Arye Tubul, 20, will be buried at the Be'er Sheva Military Cemetery today.

Two terrorists were also killed in the incident, which took place at 7 a.m. at a point seven kilometres north of the Israeli border.

The clash began when an Israeli force engaged two terrorists armed with Kalashnikov rifles, LAW [light antitank weapon] missiles and grenades. The terrorists were accompanied by three children aged between 10 and 12 and two donkeys. It was not clear what the children were doing with the terrorists, but "when the firing started they were used as human shields," Peled said.

Chief of General Staff Moshe Levi, speaking to reporters in Tel Aviv yesterday, said that the soldiers had made every effort not to hit the children, who escaped unhurt, even though this might have hampered the unit's effectiveness. "I am pleased that the commander took the presence of the children into consideration," he said, even though avoiding harming them posed a problem."

Levi stressed that the unit had acted properly under the circumstances. Tubul was apparently hit by a single bullet, and died in spite of the efforts of a doctor who reached him within 40 seconds. A subsequent search of the area showed that only one of the terrorists had managed to fire his weapon.

Levi said he was unwilling to state that the increasing number of hostile incidents in southern Lebanon indicated a new era. He said that the problem was an ongoing one and that he expected more terror attacks from the north, both on land and from the sea.

The terrorists in yesterday's incident were carrying Hizballah documents, but security sources do not take this as proof that they belonged to the radical Shi'ite organization.

The chief of general staff said that a company of Syrian troops had returned to the village of Mashgharah which had served as a focus of conflict between Hizballah and pro-Syrian forces. Mashgharah is about 10 kilometres north of the security zone near Lake al-Qir'awn.

Levi indicated that at least one of the car bombings in Beirut could be linked to a Syrian design to consolidate its position there.

Levi said that Syria was continuing to build up its armed forces despite economic problems: but there were no particular indications of a pending confrontation.

He warned, however, that, with the Syrians, one had to tread "a thin, shaky and problematic line. Things could happen either way, and we are prepared for anything."

Meanwhile, south Lebanon army troops last night destroyed a Mercedes carrying three terrorists on their way to Israel. The car was hit north of Al-Tayyibah.

Chief of Staff on Increase in Terrorist Activity

TA311725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Report by Alan Ben-'Ami]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The chief of staff, General Moshe Levi, said this afternoon that terrorist groups have stepped up the intensity of their operations in south Lebanon lately and attacks have been attempted by various Palestinian factions, as well as Lebanese identified with Amal and Hizballah Shi'ite groups and other organizations. In many cases, organizations know about or cooperate in the planned activities of others, and members of one group are ready to sell their services to another. According to Gen Levi hostile activities can be expected to continue throughout the south Lebanon area from the coastal region to the mountains in the east.

4 ASL Soldiers Hit Mine; 1 Hospitalized in Israel

TA311437 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1338 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Four army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers were wounded this afternoon when their vehicle hit a mine near Jazzin in Lebanon. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports that three of them sustained very slight wounds, while the fourth sustained medium injuries and is receiving medical treatment in an Israeli hospital.

ASL Soldiers Kill 3 North of Security Strip

TA010510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] During the night soldiers from the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] killed three terrorists north of the security strip. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht comments that an ASL position identified the squad traveling in a Mercedes near the village of Al-Tayyibah. The soldiers fired at the car, it caught fire, and exploded. Three bodies were found on the spot.

Syrians Reported Back in Mashgharah; No IDF Comment

TA310902 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Itim]

[Text] Official Israeli sources here last night would not confirm reports that there are still Syrian troops in the south Lebanese village of Mashgharah.

Travellers from south Lebanon denied reports from Beirut and Damascus that the Syrians had left the village, and said their confirmed presence was causing anxiety in the south Lebanon army. A few weeks ago, IDF sources also claimed that the Syrians had left the area. But travellers from the Al-Biqa' report having seen up to 150 Syrian soldiers in Ma'sarah and surrounding villages. Forces of the extremist Shi'ite Hizballah have been clashing with supporters of the Syrian Socialist Party, and the Syrian troops were reportedly sent to make peace between the two groups.

Egyptian 'Psychological Warfare' at Tabah Claimed

TA311057 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Israeli and Egyptian negotiators toured the Tabah beach this morning. During the tour a dispute developed between the two sides. An Israeli radio correspondent reports that the Egyptian delegation arrived first at Tabah, walked up a hill and planted a marker. The Israelis complained and the Egyptians eventually removed the marker. A source on the Israeli delegation described the incident as psychological warfare by the Egyptians. This afternoon they are scheduled to hold talks in Elat.

Israeli officials say they hope the dispute can be resolved next week, this in time for visiting U.S. Vice President George Bush to witness the signing in Cairo. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche says negotiations over Tabah have reached what he called a critical stage, a difficult stage. He added: Because we are nearing the end each side is trying to make as many gains as it can. The head of the Egyptian delegation, Nabil al-'Arabi, said that the talks are being held in a warm atmosphere.

Elat Talks End

TA311919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry, believes that the final arrangements on the Tabah issue will be concluded only next week. At the end of the round of talks in Elat, Mr Kimche told our correspondent Mikha'el Miro that the discussions so far had been very difficult. Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, said that the problems in determining the arbitrators cannot be solved by next week, but that this should not hinder the discussions. In his opinion, the matter of the arbitrators does not require the Inner Cabinet's approval.

Mubarak Wants Closer Relations With Israel

TA311017 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 31 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Smadar Peri]

[Text] "In the message from President Mubarak which I conveyed to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres Mubarak speaks of the need to broaden the contacts between Egypt and Israel beyond official contacts. He stressed that informal contacts in the fields of culture, academics, and the humanities should be expanded. The president calls on Prime Minister Peres: Let us maintain contacts between us on all levels because we bear the great responsibility of reaching understanding between the two nations."

This was revealed by Egyptian journalist Anis Mansur yesterday during a visit to Israel in which he conveyed a message from President Mubarak to Prime Minister Peres.

In Jerusalem the question arose of why the Egyptian president decided to convey his lengthy message through a journalist and not via diplomatic channels as is customary.

This is how Mansur answered the question: "There are several reasons for this: First, this is not the first time I am conveying a message from President Mubarak. The first time was 4 years ago, when I brought a message from him to then President Yitzhaq Navon. Second, I am not only a journalist but also a writer, and I know Israel and its leaders very well because I have been fortunate to accompany the peace process from its beginning. Furthermore, the fact that an oral message was involved suggested that I would be asked questions about it, and the fact that I am not a diplomat makes it easier for me to answer. Three, 'unofficial' Israelis have also conveyed messages from Prime Minister Peres to President Mubarak."

Mansur also said that we can expect more formal and informal messages between Cairo and Jerusalem in the near future.

Peres, Shamir To Discuss Meeting With Soviet Envoys

TA010425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres and Foreign Minister Shamir meet this morning to work out guidelines for an Israeli team that will meet with Soviet representatives in Western Europe in another few days. The Voice of Israel's political correspondent says the Soviets have initiated the meeting, which will deal with consular ties and the possibility that the Russians will carry out a survey of assets belonging to the Russian Church in Israel.

Bush Calls U.S. and Israel 'Allies in Every Sense'

TA310912 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Jul 86 p 10

[Editorial: "An Asset Named Israel"]

[Text] Plenty of water has passed under the Potomac, as well as the Jordan, bridges since Jimmy Carter was scolded by his national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, for referring to Israel as an ally of the U.S. The accolade was undeserved, the professor is said to have informed the then president, because the two countries were not bound by any formal alliance.

They still are not. Nevertheless, at a farewell address in the Knesset yesterday, shortly before leaving for Jordan and Egypt

after four days in this country, Vice President George Bush described the U.S. and Israel as "allies in every sense of the word."

What has happened during the six years after Carter — Ronald Reagan's years in the White House — is a growing recognition of Israel as America's strategic partner in the Eastern Mediterranean, a partner far more dependable, certainly, than NATO-member Greece. This recognition found a modicum of expression in the memorandum of strategic understanding concluded in 1981 largely at the prodding of Israel's then defence minister, Ari'el Sharon.

Only a few months later the memorandum was in effect scrapped by Mr Reagan in a fit of anger at Israel's — that is, Menahem Bagin's — surprise annexation of the Golan Heights. But this did not put a halt to the progress of strategic cooperation between the U.S. and Israel.

In 1983 another memorandum on the subject was signed, going far beyond the prepositioning of military and medical supplies that had been a highlight of the earlier document, but without any of the fanfare with which it had been attended as a result of Mr Sharon's exertions. In fact, even the mere existence of this new memorandum has not been widely acknowledged.

What mattered was that the two countries had, for their own separate but distinctly complementary reasons, reached the conclusion that their security — and the region's and the world's — required their regular strategic cooperation. Although the cooperation was to be provided for not in any fully-fledged treaty of alliance — which might in any case be hard to get through the U.S. Senate — but in a humble "memorandum."

This, however, created a certain anomaly in Israel-American relations, at least from Jerusalem's viewpoint. U.S. aid to Israel — currently running at $4 billion, nearly half of it earmarked for defence — would have been more-or-less assured without the memorandum. But because Israel is not a NATO member, it must pay for the F-16s it purchases from the U.S. a significantly higher price than does say, NATO-member Greece. And Israel, unlike Greece, cannot benefit from the special U.S. research and development funding granted for military purposes to NATO countries. Moreover, future U.S. foreign aid is threatened by the budget-cutting Gramm-Rudman amendment which, though partly invalidated by the U.S. Supreme Court, is still by no means dead. The acquisition by Israel of the de facto status of a NATO member would thus be a valuable insurance for the future. Australia and New Zealand, America's Anzus allies, enjoy that status; so why not Israel, too?

The original expectation was that Mr Bush would, prior to his departure for Amman, openly announce that Israel would indeed receive the same treatment in regard to defence procurement and R&D as Australia and New Zealand. This the vice president did not do yesterday: he contented himself with the statement that the idea would be viewed favourably when it was jointly studied.

It is perhaps not entirely surprising that the Americans should have some reservations about Israel's formal "Natoization," even though it would fall rather short of formal membership in the organization. Far-reaching joint contingency plans may be kept under wraps, but the award of a higher status to Israel as America's ally will be widely advertised in the Arab world.

By the same token Israel's steadily deepening involvement in America's global power struggle with Soviet Russia, which is often portrayed in Washington as a crusade against communism, is liable to make more than a few people in this country wince, especially since it has never been officially stated to be Israel's considered policy.

Yesterday's initialling of the agreement for the construction in the Negev of a powerful VOA transmitter of broadcasts to southern Russia, was only the latest stage in a process marked earlier by Israel's joining of the Strategic Defence Initiative. But it does not seem that Israel has much of a choice in the matter: for the purpose is not to undo the Reagan Plan, which Mr Sharon believed he would achieve with the first memorandum, but rather to secure the country's safety in the face of still widespread Arab hostility and the determination of Sovietized Syria to strike at the first good opportunity.

In such circumstances, no conceivable Israel government would have taken a different road.

AL-QUDS: U.S. Policy 'Setback'

TA311423 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 29 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Bush and the Diplomatic Setbacks"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush declared that he will try to end the series of setbacks suffered by the United States in the Middle East. After this announcement the U.S. vice president affirmed that he was not carrying any new proposals to push the peace process forward.

In taking these two statements into consideration, it becomes clear that U.S. policy has been exposed to a new diplomatic setback, for how can one end the series of setbacks without putting forward ideas that are acceptable to the parties in the conflict? If the U.S. vice president means that the United States will put an end to diplomatic setbacks by halting all activity in the sphere of peaceful efforts, then we can comprehend the meaning of Bush's remarks.

As far as U.S. diplomatic setbacks are concerned, they are endless, because complete bias toward Israel represents a diplomatic setback that deprives the United States of being taken seriously by the Arab nations. The position of the United States toward the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, and it continuous efforts to treat the Palestnian problem as being one of a civil rights nature, represents another diplomatic setback for U.S. policy.

In respect to U.S. relations with the Arab world, however, the setbacks are continuing without end, and the best proof of this is what happend to the Jordanian and Saudi arms deals, the denial of Arab rights in international forums, and other countless setbacks.

Therefore, the U.S. vice president must understand that ending the diplomatic setbacks from which the United States is suffering in the Middle East requires, as a first step, viewing the aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict with objectivity and impartiality.

Kuwaiti Papers: Hassan Accepts Peres Invitation

TA010639 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by the Arab affairs correspondent]

[Excerpt] The royal court in Rabat is continuing to receive cables of support for King Hassan II's move from heads of organizations, trade unions, and opposition parties. This according to Moroccan media reports.

A senior Kuwaiti Administration official, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad Sabah said in a first reaction to the weekly *Al-Watan al-'Arabi* published in Paris, that his country accepts King Hassan's statement that the meeting was intended to present the Fes plan to Shim'on Peres. Thus, the Kuwaiti official rejected demands that sanctions be imposed against Morocco.

The Kuwaiti *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* writes that King Hassan has accepted Peres' invitation to visit Israel, but has asked that this remain a secret unitl the date is set.

The newspaper cites "an Israeli intelligence officer" who joined Peres in Ifrane in reporting that 55 Moroccan pilots received training in Israel in 1982-83 and that, furthermore, Israeli military trainers also instructed Moroccan tank and field artillery crews. It is also reported that in 1981, Israel supplied Morocco with 60 tanks, most of them British made, as part of military aid to Morocco in its fight against the Polisario underground. [passage omitted on Beirut reports on Israeli overflights in Lebanon 31 July].

'Arafat 'Welcomed' Summit

TA010810 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 1 Aug 86 p 6

[Report by Nadav Ha'etzni]

[Excerpts] Yasir 'Arafat had prior knowledge of the then upcoming Hassan-Peres meeting and welcomed it. *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinyurah, one of 'Arafat's faithful in the territories, was informed that a meeting was about to take place between the Moroccan monarch and the prime minister 24 hours before the meeting was actually held.

Hadashot has learned from senior Fatah camp sources in the territories that Sinyurah had obtained firm instructions from overseas not to attack the meeting publicly, since 'Arafat and Hassan were hoping that it would lead to an Israeli consent to participate in an international conference with Palestinian representatives. That is why Sinyurah called the meeting "a courageous step."

According to the sources, 'Arafat was also afraid that attacks by his loyalists in the territories against the Moroccan initiative might have a detrimental effect on his relations with King Hassan. They noted that thus far 'Arafat has refrained from condemning the meeting. But two of his senior colleagues in the Fatah leadership, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], opposed the meeting and instructed their men in the territories to strongly condemn Hassan's initiative. [passage omitted on internal *Al-Fajr* editorial staff dispute on an editorial comment on the meeting]

In reaction to the above, Sinyurah told *Hadashot* last night that "some things are true, some are imprecise, but you may publish them." In reply to a question on whether he had known about advance coordination between Hassan and 'Arafat, Sinyurah said: "I was not with them, and I can hardly be expected to know.

Roadblocks at Bi'r Zayt

TA311319 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Security forces today set up roadblocks at the entrances to Bi'r Zayt University near Ramallah, and prevented the entry of people who were not students. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the roadblocks were erected in order to prevent disruptions, in the wake of reports that the students were planning to organize a large rally against King Husayn and in protest of the prime minister's visit to Morocco.

Peres Opposes Laborites Favoring Palestinian Claims

TA311822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres vigorously attacked members of the Labor Party who favor recognition of Palestinian claims for self-determination and negotiating with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Peres said that Israel had a choice between negotiating with 'Arafat and those who would be acceptable to him, or negotiating with Jordan and Palestinians acceptable to both Jordan and Israel. Israel, he said, prefers the second choice.

Peres: Israel Must Agree to Peace Conference

TA010435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says that a solution to the Middle East conflict involves Israeli participation in an internationally sponsored conference. Failure to do so, he stressed, would mean Israel was destined to negotiate with itself. Peres told Labor Party members last night that Israel must agree to a conference where all parties can bring up their ideas for discussion without preconditions. He said he did not oppose a conference under international sponsorship where the parties to the conflict speak to each other directly.

Speaking at the Labor Party office, Peres went on to say there was a difference between agreeing to Palestinian participation in such a conference and self-determination for the Palestinians. The term self-determination, he explained, means creating

another Palestinian state. This is opposed by both Israel and Jordan, he said.

Pro-Jordanian Leaflets Distributed in Territories

TA311111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] During the night leaflets were distributed in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza District calling for the silent majority in the territories to organize a joint Jordanian-Palestinian campaign. Figures from the territories have told our correspondent Arye Gus that this is apparently a Jordanaian initiative to establish an organizational infrastructure.

PLO Reportedly Training SWAPO Guerrillas in Namibia

TA010938 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Aug 86 p 2

["Exclusive" report from France by Yo'av Tocker]

[Text] Paris — The French weekly *VSD* reported yesterday that following an agreement between the PLO command and the heads of SWAPO in southern Africa, PLO experts have been training SWAPO guerrilla units in Namibia.

Committee Recommends Tighter Control on Shin Bet

TA311006 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The committee set up by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres several weeks ago to draw the lessons from the Shin Bet affair recommends that the ultimate responsibility for the Shin Bet be left in the hands of the prime minister, but it proposes that other people be involved in certain cases. This has been learned by *Ma'ariv* from well-informed sources.

The committee, which is chaired by Major General Aharon Yariv, reserves, and includes Dr Yehoshu'a Rotenstreich and Major General Refa'el Vardi, reserves, is scheduled to submit its report to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this morning.

The report includes a long series of recommendations aimed at tightening the supervision over the Shin Bet in general and particularly in certain situations.

IDF Budget, Allocation for Lavi Reviewed

TA010606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Yesterday, at the IDF General Staff headquarters, the defense minister was presented the highlights of the IDF multiannual work program, which is typified by serious budgetary pressures. The program contains at least one clause of principle which is not flexible, it cannot be altered: The IDF has been instructed to take into account an annual expense of no less than $550 million for the Lavi project. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal is here in the studio. What does this refer to?

[Tal] Well, the bottom line in presenting the highlights of the multiannual work program to the defense minister yesterday was the statement that if there are no appreciable increases in resources over the next 5 years, the IDF will not be able to bear the burden. This comes as a result of the duties demanded by security threats and the strengthening of the Arab armies. The basic assumptions of the miltiannual program reflect heavy budgetary pressures, but one instruction among the many in this program, as you mentioned, draws attention: The IDF has been told to take into account that there will be an annual outlay of $550 million for the production of the Lavi plane, and this is a serious outlay. This refers to a stringent instruction that will not enable the IDF to make any internal changes in its expenses on various needs, security sources told us. Billions of dollars will be spent here and the other urgent requirements, no less urgent than the Lavi, and for which there is no stringent expense clause, will have to wait.

Yesterday Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi told military correspondents: I did not have to wait for General Staff work on the multiannual work program to say that the cuts are not the result of a decrease in the threats against Israel, but come from the need to heal the economy. In the chief of staff's view, a cancellation of the Lavi is not the be-all and end-all and it would be a move that would not enable the actualization of the other goals.

[Begin Levi recording] I can tell you, for example, that in one of the discussions we made a sort of game of calculations. We said, let us assume that the Lavi has just this minute died and we do not need to spend even $1. Dead, dead, dead. And all those who thought that this would be the answer saw that this would only be a partial answer, not to mention the fact that it contains no solution to the Air Force needs for a plane. [end recording]

[Tal] In contrast to this, a senior Air Force source told us that if it is now already clear that even cancelling the project will not solve the budgetary problem, we should cancel it that much sooner so we can use the millions of dollars intended for the Lavi for other IDF needs altogether, and for the Air Force in particular.

Weinberger Demands 'Draconian'

TA011010 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Report by military commentator Ron Ben-Yishay]

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is continuing to withhold funds and the implementation of contracts related to the Lavi, making the release of the money conditional upon Israel's consent to cooperate in the development of alternatives to the Lavi. [passage omitted]

In a written message to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, relayed by U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering, Weinberger explained that the United States would not release the money before Israel transmits information on the technologies and new equipment it has developed for the Lavi, or before Israel furnishes the U.S. Administration with all the data required regarding the cost of

the Israeli fighter plane. The U.S. secretary of defense also linked the release of the funds to active Israeli cooperation in developing alternatives to the Lavi. In his explanation to these "draconian" demands, Weinberger states that he is worried that the cost of manufacturing the Laiv might have a negative effect on Israel's security because it will not leave enough money for other security needs.

The secretary's message uses firm launguage and reads like an attorney's warning. It demands that Israel immediately cooperate with the United States in developing alternatives to the Lavi, and that this process take no longer than 4 months. Only if Israel undertakes to fulfill these conditions will the Department of Defense release the funds for the Lavi. The message was conveyed to the defense minister on 25 July.

According to reliable sources, Israel has not yet responded to the letter, and furthermore, Rabin has no intention of accepting the U.S. dictate as formulated.

Senior Defense Ministry sources have expressed concern with Weinberger's blunt attitude and with the tactics described as "a campaign of disinformation to the public and the media with the help of announcements that are not true." The circles expressed deep annoyance with the fact that administration spokesmen have been telling Congress and the U.S. public that the money for the Lavi has been thawed whereas in fact the Department of Defense is continuing to withhold it in an effort to force Israel to accept Weinberger's dictates.

Israeli Military Attache Opposes Lavi Project

TA010520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The outgoing IDF attache in the United States, Major General Uri Simhoni, has said he supports the U.S. Administration position that alternatives to the Lavi plane must be found. He said this could make it possible to give serious consideration to the situation which the development of the Israeli plane has reached. Maj Gen Simhoni said this to our Washington correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. Our correspondent points out that during his year of service in Washington serious criticism has been levelled at Maj Gen Simhoni over the fact that he does not support the development of the Lavi and, in contrast to this, he does support the Pentagon position.

THE JERUSALEM POST Views New Shekel Standard

TA010635 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Aug 86 p 1, 19

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Excerpts] Today marks the beginning of the strong shekel. If everything develops as the Bank of Israel expects, inflation will go down to a steady 5 per cent a year. In a few months, prices may no longer be quoted in dollars.

Bank of Israel officials say that from now on increases in Israel's consumer price index will comprise "imported" inflation, coming from increases in prices from goods abroad, plus a residual of "homemade inflation," amounting to 3 to 4 percent annually. Since the average inflation in the countries whose currencies comprise the new basket is roughly 2 percent annually, Israel can look forward to an annual inflation figure of 5 to 6 percent.

The economy yesterday received with relative calm the announcement that the shekel would no longer be pegged to the dollar, as it has been for the past year, but to a basket of five major currencies — the dollar, the Deutschmark, the pound sterling, the French franc and the yen. In part it was due to the fact that the black market, the stock exchange and the man in the street were all still trying to figure out what it would mean. The fact that as of today the dollar will be free to fluctuate introduced a slight degree of nervousness because the Israeli economy is abandoning its year-old anchor and adopting a new one. [passage omitted]

The Bank of Israel's rationale for pegging the shekel to a basket of currencies was fairly straightforward. Israel is an open economy, it trades widely with the industrialized countries, and is greatly affected by world economic developments.

When the dollar's value relative to European currencies and the yen began to drop rapidly at the beginning of last year, the value of the shekel fell as well. This was because the shekel has been informally pegged at 1.5 to the dollar since the start of the economic stabilization programme in July 1985. With every decline of the dollar against European currencies and the yen, the shekel followed in tandem.

The result was that the dollar's — and hence the shekel's — purchasing power in Europe and Japan declined. That meant Israel had to pay higher prices, in shekel terms, for imported goods, fuelling inflation.

Now that the dollar is free to fluctuate against the shekel in both directions, a weaker dollar will buy fewer shekel than the 1.5 it currentlly buys. Conversely, each shekel will have greater purchasing power than under the old system.

The result will be much more stable prices. Some prices will rise, reflecting the higher costs in shekel terms of importing from countries with stronger currencies, while some will go down, reflecting imports from countries with weak currencies. On average, if the weights of the basket indeed reflect the structure of the economy, prices will remain stable. [passage omitted]

In fact, however, there is one currency which is composed of exactly the same currencies as the basket, and in the exact weights — the shekel. Assuming inflation does go down to the low levels anticipated, people holding shekels will be protecting the value of their money. The shekel could become a very attractive asset, and investment in shekel assets could in the coming months be very profitable.

Linkage 'Not Policy Change'

TA310916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The director general of the Finance Ministry, 'Imanu'el Sharon, has said that he does not believe that linkage to the basket of currencies will lead to any change whatsoever. This is not a new policy and the possibility of linking the shekel to the currency basket had been considered as far back as 1 year ago. The Finance Ministry went back to the idea 2 weeks ago but the then-governor of the Bank of Isreal, Moshe Mandelbaum, who was about to resign, asked that the move be postponed.

Our correspondent Eli'ezer Pene-Gil reports that Dr Sharon was speaking at a meeting with correspondents on economic affairs in Tel Aviv. In the field of labor relations, he said the Finance Ministry is opposed to any move that increases salaries of makes the cost of labor more expensive. The Finance Ministry is only prepared to talk about amending grades.

Knesset Passes Bill Legalizing Cable TV

TA300527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Summary] The bill to legalize cable television has passed the Knesset. It is a private member's bill, but it has the support of Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein.

The bill proposes that cable TV will be controlled by a public council with five government representatives and six other public figures from the local authorities, the consumer associations, and so on. In each locality the concession will be issued by public tender. Nobody with a criminal record may bid and some of the viewing time must be devoted to the needs of the locality.

Briefs

New IDF Appointments — Brigadier General David Agmon has been appointed chief of the IDF Liaison Unit in Lebanon, and will replace Brigadier General Dani Rothschild. Major General 'Amos Yaron has been appointed IDF attache in the United States and Canada. He will replace Major General Uri Simhoni, who is about to conclude his active service in the IDF. [Text] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 31 Jul 86 TA]*

Reportage on 22d OAU Summit Conference Proceedings

Sassou-Nguesso Closing Speech

EA310957 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] OAU summit Chairman President Sassou-Nguesso said yesterday that the OAU heads of state and government summit had been concluded successfully. In his speech closing the meeting, President Sassou-Nguesso pointed out that the resolutions passed by the summit over the last 3 days would ensure the resurgence of pan-Africanist ideals. The chairman said he would strive to shoulder the responsibility placed on him by the organization with the assistance and close cooperation of other African leaders. He thanked the secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him and to the other leaders.

Speaking on behalf of other participants, Malian President Moussa Traore thanked Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and the people of Ethiopia for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to them.

In another development, President Sassou-Nguesso said in a press statement on the [word indistinct] of the OAU summit, that the issues discussed and approved would be very helpful in respect to the efforts being made to solve the continent's immediate problems. He said the meeting had been a successful one. The current OAU chairman pointed out that the previous four OAU summits, beginning with the 19th, had been occasions on which major decisions had been made. He agreed that the current summit in particular had been one at which action plans conducive to eradicating apartheid and gradually improving the continent's economy had been drafted.

He said that in this respect the implementation of the socioeconomic revival program, formulated by the 21st OAU leaders summit, is a priority. He added that a system to enable a follow-up of the implementation of the program at national, regional, and continental levels was formulated at the current summit.

Committee To Monitor RSA

EA311015 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The 22d OAU heads of state summit has appointed a committee to monitor the situation in southern Africa and to identify methods of toppling the apartheid system. It also called for all necessary assistance to be given to the Frontline States so that they can withstand any attack against them by the Pretoria regime. The summit made the call in a statement issued at the conclusion of their meeting last night.

The statement pointed out that the summit decided that a committee of heads of state be set up to monitor the situation in southern Africa. It said that the committee would make all necessary efforts to bring about the acceleration of Namibia's independence in line with the UN resolution and to topple apartheid. Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso is the chairman of the committee. The members of the committee are the eight [as heard] Frontline States and Senegal, Algeria, Ethiopia, Cape Verde, Nigeria and the chairmen of the independence movements.

The statement pointed out that African leaders are extremely concerned at the increasing [words indistinct] in the southern African regime. This has further aggravated the grave situation in the region. It added that African countries are disappointed at the support being given by some Western states, as it is further aggravating the situation.

U.S. Aid to UNITA Condemned

EA311210 Nairobi KNA in English 0740 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 31 July (PANA) [dateline as received] — The OAU heads of state on Wednesday night strongly condemned the United States military and financial support to UNITA bandits in Angola describing it as a serious violation of the 1970 United Nations Charter and declaration on friendly relations among member states.

The heads of state also called on the U.S. Congress to "put a halt, without delay, this act of gross interference by the present U.S. Administration in the internal affairs of Angola". In a strongly worded declaration before it wound up its three-day session, the summit observed that it was the sovereign right of the Angolans to decide if and when the Cuban forces in that country could be withdrawn and this could not be questioned or challenged.

"The so-called policy of constructive engagement which has emboldened the racist regime of South Africa, to defy the U.N. call for implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 and to continue to occupy parts of southern Angola is no longer credible to Africa and constitutes a mechanism that only provides succour and comfort to the racist regime of South Africa in its acts of murder, aggression and destabilization in southern Africa, emphasized the statement.

The deliberate and overt involvement of the U.S. Administration in the internal affairs of Angola constituted a hostile act against the OAU. In the light of this development, observed the declaration, the peoples of Angola reserved the right to take any appropriate action it deemed necessary to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In a separate declaration on the April U.S. aerial and naval military attack on Libya, the heads of state said the deliberate attempt to kill Libyan nationals, including the country's leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, was not only a dangerous precedent but constituted a contemptuous and condemnable act in violation of the principles of international law. The summit called on the U.S. Administration to stop its provocative acts in the southern Mediterranean and desist from any future attacks against Libya.

The heads of state also criticized members of the European Economic Community that have enacted sanctions and other

related legislation against Libya, adding that there was no justifiable cause to continue to maintian these sanctions in the face of the present U.S. provocations. The bombing of civilian targets and the killing of children by U.S. fighter aircraft from aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean and those based in Britain was ample evidence that the U.S. Administration was determined to carry out an operation it had long planned and found the pretext for it.

The declaration said the principle of dialogue was a moral as well as political imperative which must be taken to defuse the situation as it exists between the U.S. Administration and Libya, to which the OAU stands to offer its good offices towards that objective.

UN Recovery Plan Approved

EA311727 Nairobi KNA in English
1110 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 31 Jul — The OAU Wednesday night approved the UN programme of action for African economic recovery and development 1985-90 and re-affirmed its determination to implement it, PANA reported. The 22nd session of heads of state summit, which closed on Wednesday night, also urged member states to use existing follow-up mechanisms, and to establish joint evaluation efforts responsible for the monitoring of programmes and projects funded by the international community within the fromework of the U.N. programme of action.

The summit directed the permanent steering committee to work out operational and practical modalities for the follow-up and implementation of the U.N. programme of action. The steering committee should also liaise with the existing national, regional, sub-regional and regional follow-up mechanisms, and present a comprehensive and collective assessment regarding the contribution of Africa and the international community to the implementation of the programme.

OATUU, Chad Resolutions Passed

EA311733 Nairobi KNA in English
0800 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Addiz Ababa, 31 July (PANA) — All members of the All African Trade Union Movement (OATUU) will be allowed to participate in the next OATUU extraordinary Congress, the OAU heads of state decided on Wednesday night. The summit expressed its anxiety at the present crisis within the OATUU and described it as a serious threat to the unity of African trade union movement.

In a resolution on the trade union body, the heads of state expressed their determination to help the OATUU to regain its consistency without which it could not accomplish its difficult and delicate task. On the forthcoming extraordinary congress of OATUU, the summit also decided that all affiliated trade unions will have the right to participate fully in the elections of the OATUU executive bodies.

In a resolution on Chad, the heads of state appealed to Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who is also the new OAU chairman, to pursue his efforts to bring about reconciliation to that country. The resolution further called on all parties to the conflict in Chad to co-operate closely with the Congolese leader in his efforts.

In a resolution on the composition of the OAU Charter Review Committee, the summit agreed to enlarge the membership from the present 14 to 28. It was also resolved that all member states be requested to send their comments to the General Secretariat to assist the committee in its task.

'Council of Wisemen' Organized

EA311745 Nairobi KNA in English
0805 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 31 July (PANA) [dateline as received] — The OAU summit, which ended on Wednesday night, has paid glowing tribute to outgoing chairman, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, for the most effective manner in which he carried out his mandate. In a resolution in honour of the Senegalese leader, the heads of state also decided to adopt his report as a working document.

On the establishment of the OAU Council of Wisemen, the summit agreed to set up such a body to be entrusted with the task of reconciling the parties to disputes in Africa. It was decided to call upon former African heads of state who have completed their normal terms of office and whose authority is still respected at national and international levels to give inspiration to the council.

The summit expressed its appreciation on the establishment of a regional centre for peace and disarmament in Lome, Togo, in January this year, and recommended that the centre collaborates closely with the OAU Defence Commission and its Liberation committee. It appealed to all other member states and the international community to make voluntary contributions to the centre and commended the U.N. secretary general for the concrete steps taken in establishing and contributing to the functioning of the centre.

Another resolution on the Pan-African Festival of Arts and Culture appealed to all OAU member states to co-operate closely with the Senegalese Government to ensure the success of the events that will take place during the Pan-African Festival of Arts and Culture in that country. [passage omitted]

BBC Views Summit Resolutions

MB310859 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 31 Jul 86

[From the "24 Hours" Program]

[Text] The Organization of African Unity has ended its summit meeting in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa with a resolution calling for the total isolation of South Africa through the imposition of mandatory sanctions. But, apart from South Africa, discussions ranged over a wide variety of issues affecting the

continent. Nick Worrall has been discussing thse with (Cameron Dowedo), African editor of *South Magazine*, and (Ahmed Rajav), coeditor of *Africa Analysis*, who told him firstly what had come out of the meeting:

[Begin recording] [(Rajav)] I think apart from the South African issue, the common stand that has been taken by African Governments on the question of the economy of the continent, and especially the call for an international conference to discuss the debt question which is facing Africa; I think this is the most important issue facing the continent at the moment because the debt is crippling the resources and the development efforts of the OAU member-states.

[Worrall] The South African resolution was extremely fierce. It is the only subject on which the OAU, year after year, seems to be able to agree. Do you not think, (Cameron), that in some way discussion on South Africa tends to make member-states less capable of discussing the other real problems that face the continent?

[(Dowedo)] I should imagine that it rather helps them because it is a unifying factor, and there is no doubt at all that the South African issue is the current, most potent, and exciting factor in international affairs because it's got racialist undertones, it's got Western-Eastern undertones, and therefore there is no way that a group of African countries could meet without having that uppermost in their minds. And right now the feeling has escalated to such an extent that it's in danger of dismantling the Commonwealth. There is a danger the American domestic political scene might change drastically as a result of it. Who would have thought this was possible?

[Worrall] (Ahmed Rajav), let me replay to you what Yoweri Museveni, the Ugandan president, said in relation to South Africa. He said that African states who had ignored the tranny in his country and allowed some 750,000 people tobe killed were in no moral position to discuss South Africa.

[(Rajav)] I think he has got a point, but I think, you know, Africa has a moral position to discuss South Africa, whatever its record on Uganda has been. Nyerere long ago pointed out the anomaly which existed in the OAU vis-a-vis Idi Amin's Uganda, and I think that Museveni is right to remind the august assemly of the inaction of the member-states, but genocide in Uganda is not the only problem. I think in future, probably people will be talking about Eritrea, that the OAU has kept silent for too long for the rights of the people of Eritrea for self-determination, solely because of respecting the OAU Charter which talks of noninterference in the internal affairs of the member-states.

[Worrall] The whole question of human rights in Africa, (Cameron Dowedo), is a very vexed one, is it not? Why is it so difficult for African states to be able to discuss this among themselves without fearing that they are interfering with other countries?

[(Dowedo)] Well, the biblical story has hinted: Let him first cast the stone who has not sinned. And this is where Museveni is so strong because since he came to power in Uganda he has tried against strong provocation to implement a civil rights situation in the country, in spite of the opposition that he knows he has which is military. So he is in the best position to tell the Africans, not that they don't have a moral right to speak about South Africa, but that they must speak about civil rights in Africa as well as those in South Africa. [end recording]

Reportage on Leader Activities at OAU Summit

Mengistu Meets Chairman, Others

EA312152 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the WPE, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has met and held discussions with the head of state of the People's Republic of Congo, the prime ministers of Zaire and Djibuoti, and the ANC representative. Our comrade revolutionary leader today held discussions with Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the president of the People's Republic of Congo and current OAU chairman; and received and held discussions with Zairean Prime Minister [title as heard] Kengo wa Dendo; Prime Minister of Djibouti Barkat Hamadou; and the ANC representative.

In a ceremony at the Ghion Hotel, the comrade secretary general exchanged views with President Sassou-Nguesso on the role the OAU has played up to now in serving the continent, its future responsibilities, and the crucial issues that have threatened the organization's survival in the past.

When meeting the prime ministers of Zaire and Djibouti respectively, our revolutionary leader discussed with them the two countries relations with Ethiopia, continental and regional peace, and current international issues.

Ukiwe News Conference Criticizes Reagan

AB311456 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The chief of general staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, has called on the United States President, Ronald Reagan, to practise what he preaches. He said at a news conference in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, that as the champion of human rights, Mr Reagan should join the rest of the world in the efforts to liquidate apartheid.

Commodore Ukiwe remarked that the South African policy of the Reagan administration showed that the U.S. President has closed his eyes to human rights violations in that country.

The chief of general staff, who led Nigeria's delegation to the 22d OAU summit which ended in Addis Ababa yesterday, is expected back in Lagos today

LIBYA

DPRK Foreign Ministry Official Arrives in Tripoli

LD301808 Tripoli JANA in English 1725 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidda 24, Shahr Nasr 30, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr. Che Su-wan [spelling of name as received], the deputy foreign minister of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea arrived at noon today in Tripoli on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

Mr. Che reaffirmed, in a statement he gave on his arrival, the Korean people's solidarity and support for the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation with U.S. imperialism.

He praised the development of the bilateral relations that bind Great Jamahiriyah with Democratic Korea for the benefit of both friendly peoples.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi, Garang Meet in Addis Ababa 31 Jul

JN311503 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 31 Jul (SUNA) — At 1140 today, a meeting took place between Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Al-Ummah Party, and Colonel John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] and commander of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army. Representatives of the National Salvation Front and the Al-Ummah Party attended the meeting.

The closed meeting was attended by Professor Baqadi for the Al-Ummah Party, Lieutenant Colonel William Neon, chief of staff and Higher Political Committee member, Major Arok Kon, deputy chief of staff and Political and Military Committee member, and Major Yusuf Koh Makki, Political and Military Committee member, attended for the SPLM. Dr Ma'mun Muhammad Husayn, Dr Taysir Muhammad Ahmad, and Eng Mukhtar 'Uthman attended for the National Salvation Front.

The SUNA mission in Addis Ababa said all members of delegations participating in the meeting withdrew from the session while Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and Garang continued meeting separately.

The SPLM issued a press statement yesterday saying it would meet with Al-Mahdi in his capacity as the leader of the Al-Ummah Party, not ignoring his position as prime minister of the Sudanese Government.

Al-Mahdi Issues Statement

JN011139 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1046 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 1 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said that his meeting with Colonel John Garang, the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army delegation, which lasted 9 hours, did not result in anything new except for an agreement to continue the dialogue. He added that the meeting did not go beyond the clarification of some points relating to the explanation of the Koka Dam declaration and how to implement it.

In an interview with the SUNA team in Addis Ababa, Al-Sadiq said the meeting was an opportunity for both sides to become directly acquainted with each other. He added that the points of difference were represented by the Garang group's explanation of the concept of canceling the September laws. They interpreted this as meaning a return to the previous laws. Al-Sadiq explained that this does not exist in the agreement and that it is an incorrect explanation. He said canceling the September laws might mean a return to the previous laws or legislating new laws. He also explained that the September laws will be canceled so that new laws will replace them.

Al-Sadiq pointed to the second point of difference: The SPLM delegation's views of the text of the Koka Dam declaration [words indistinct].

A press statement has been issued following the Al-Sadiq- Garang meeting. The statement said the meeting was characterized by frankness and that various viewpoints were exchanged in it despite the fact that views differed on explaining how to implement some articles of the Koka Dam declaration. The statement also said that agreement has been reached to continue consultations, contacts, and peace endeavors through meetings of the follow-up and coordination committee.

In another development, the follow-up and coordination committee will resume its meetings in Addis Ababa on Monday.

Al-Mahdi Confers With Ethiopia's Mengistu

JN311212 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1042 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 31 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi held a closed meeting with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam yesterday afternoon. The 1 and 1/2 hour meeting dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

A statement on this meeting is expected to be issued later.

TUNISIA

Iraqi Vice President, Delegation Arrive 30 Jul

LD302325 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, Iraqi vice president, who was accompanied by 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah, minister of irrigation, and Wisam al-Zahawi, Foreign Ministry under secretary, arrived before noon today at Habib Bourguiba International Airport in Skanes, Monastir. The Iraqi vice president was welcomed on arrival by Rachid Sfar, premier; Mahmoud Mistiri, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, and Moncef Ben Mahmoud, director general of protocol.

Discusses Relations With Sfar

LD311403 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1145 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Monastir, 31 Jul (TAP) — Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar yesterday had talks with Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf in the presence of Mahmoud Mistiri, under secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks focused on the existing good bilateral relations and some international issues of mutual interest.

Received by Bourguiba

LD311418 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1235 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Saqanis, 31 Jul (TAP) — This morning at the Presidential Palace in Saqanis, President Habib Bourguiba received Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf in the presence of Prime Minister Rachid Sfar; Mansour Shkiri, minister director of the Presidential office and minister of Civil Service and Administrative Reform; Mahmoud Mistiri, under secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, Iraqi minister of irrigation; Wisam al-Zahawi, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary; and the Iraqi ambassador in Tunis.

Before leaving the Presidential Palace, Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf made a statement in which he expressed his pleasure, and that of the members of the delegation accompanying him, over the meeting he had with His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba [words indistinct]. He pointed out that he conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings and best wishes, and his respect for and appreciation of the stands of the Tunisian president, government, and people toward Iraq, as well as their assistance to Iraq's move toward establishing a lasting and comprehensive peace in the future.

Comments on Bourguiba Meeting

JN311355 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Al-Munastir, 31 Jul (INA) — Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, Iraqi RCC member and vice president, conferred today with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. In a statement to INA, Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf said the Tunisian president reiterated Tunisia's support and backing for Iraq in its just war to repulse Iranian aggression. He valued Iraq's positive response and unstinting eagerness to end the war through peacerul chan nels. He added he discussed with President Bourguiba bilateral cooperation and ways to bolster this cooperation, in addition to the situation in Arab and international arenas.

The Iraqi vice president pointed out that his visit to Tunis was an opportunity to hold talks with Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar and to exchange views with him on a number of Arab issues. He said his discussions with Sfar focused on the next nonaligned conference and the need to ensure Iraqi-Tunisian cooperation to hammer out resolutions preserving the efficiency of the movement and confronting the challenges facing Third World counties. He added the two sides reviewed the firm military situation on the front with Iran.

Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf and the accompanying delegation left the Tunisian city of Al-Munastir for Mali after concluding a 2-day visit to Tunisia.

Ends Visit, Sends Thanks

LD311712 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf and the delegation accompanying him left Habib Bourguiba International Airport at Skanes, Monastir, today (?at the end of their visit to Tunisia).

Prime Minister Rachid Sfar has received a thank-you message from Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf in which he stressed the sentiments of amity and appreciation harbored by President Saddam Husayn toward his brother President Habib Bourguiba. Ma'ruf expressed his sentiments of appreciation for (?President Bourguiba's) guidance and thanked the prime minister and Tunisian officials for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him and to the delegation accompanying him during their visit to Tunisia.

In his message the Iraqi vice president paid tribute to the prime minister's profound understanding of the Arab, regional, and international situation. In conclusion Ma'ruf wished the prime minister success and wished Tunisia further prosperity.

GABON

Sankara Stops Over, Discusses Burkina-Mali Dispute

AB311604 Dakar PANA in French 1344 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Libreville, 31 Jul (AGP-GAB/PANA) — President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso made a few hours' stopover here yesterday on his way back from Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) where he took part in the 22d OAU summit. [passage omitted]

Answering questions on the border conflict between Burkina Faso and Mali, Capt Sankara stated that the movements of troops in the disputed zone of Agacher "are only significant in themselves if (?they are the movements) of the men who command them."

He went on to say: "Consequently, we only interpret these movements through the feelings of the men," adding that "the Burkinabe, aware of their duties and the immense [word indistinct] relating to the prosperity of their nation, cannot be diverted into any actions other than those of development because we realize that every day that goes by is full of intensive activities, and that each cent we have at our disposal is very much needed."

President Sankara noted that Burkina Faso has stepped up gestures that demonstrate both to the entire world and the Malian and Burkinabe peoples in particular that it wants peace, referring in particular to the reopening of the Burkinabe Embassy in Bamako, which had been closed down since 1974, the exchanges between both countries in the artistic and cultural fields, as well as to his many attempts during the 22d OAU summit with the view to holding a meeting with President Moussa Traore to examine all solutions likely to unite the peoples of Mali and Burkina Faso.

"The border dispute is a painful problem," he acknowledged adding however that "the important thing is to work for the well-being of the people living in the disputed area." Whether it is Mali or Burkina Faso that will guarantee the happiness of these people, the essential thing is that they be happy," he further explained.

In a reference to the natural calamities affecting his country, especially the drought and the recent locust invasion, Capt Sankara described them as "very serious." [passage omitted]

ZAIRE

Reservations Expressed Over OAU Resolutions

AB311733 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The 22nd OAU summit ended in Addis Ababa yesterday in the Africa Hall. Zaire and the founding chairman of the People's Movement of the Revolution (MPR) were represented at the summit by Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, the first state commissioner.

The first commissioner returned to Kinshasa a few minutes ago and (Wissili wa Kimsa) our reporter who convered the event in Addis Ababa, also just arrived in our studio to brief us on the resolutions adopted during the OAU heads of state summit as well as on the significance of Zaire resuming its place within the pan-African organization and also on the reservations expressed by Zaire with regard to what happened during its 2-year absence from the OAU. [passage omitted]

During this 22d summit, several resolutions were adopted, among them the resolution on South Africa. On this issue, Zaire expresses its reservations on various motions of condemnation against some countries that have close relations with the racist minority regime of South Africa. Zaire is of the opinion that as far as these close relations are concerned and the influence of (?this regime on some countries), the policy that consists of condemning the South African regime will only result in the authorities hardening their position. The present phase of the struggle of the black people of South Africa to recover their fundamental rights demands from us a realistic and constructive attitude in order to put an end to the situation prevailing in this country. [passage omitted]

The 22d summit enabled Zaire to resume its place within the organization after a 2-year suspension of membership. The Zairian delegation led by the first state commissioner took this opportunity to address the assembly on bhealf of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko and assert Zaire's stand on various issues following its resumption of its membership. He made it clear that our country's return to the OAU does not in any way mean that it is going to recognize any fictitious state. [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Returns from OAU, Discusses Traore Talks

AB311556 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso, returned to Ouagadougou this afternoon from Addis Ababa via Libreville. In the Ethiopian capital, the CNR chairman participated in the 22d OAU summit of heads of state. In an interview with local reporters, Chairman Sankara spoke about the deliberations of the summit and his contacts with his African brothers including Malian President Moussa Traore, and Burkina Faso's position on the issue of apartheid:

[Begin recording] [Sankara] This session was in many respects like the other sessions. But the difference between this one and the others is that it is taking place at a time when our brother Africans have (?found) a certain number of solutions to their two main problems — apartheid in South Africa and the economic crisis in Africa. Solutions were undertaken and today it is clear to everybody that merely talking accomplishes nothing, and that we must now take concrete action. Those who believe in this said it loud and clear, and those who doubted this were unable to provide a convincing argument against the adoption of concrete action. Now the question is: Will Africa be able to initiate this concrete action to fight for these major problems? This is the question being posed; although a response would be premature.

[Unidentified reporter] Summits are usually occasions to meet with other heads of state. You met with your counterparts from Uganda, Congo, Gabon, Mali, Niger, Egypt, and representatives from Botswana and Libya. What lessons do you draw from these meetings?

[Sankara] Well, these meetings are always occasions to exchange views and discuss burning issues. The list you have just given is not quite complete. There are more heads of state and delegations that we met. It is not necessarily those with whom we have problems that we chose to meet with, but each time we met any of these heads of state and delegations, we either questioned them on their views about certain issues to be debated, or discussed with them our point of view on other issues in order to achieve as large a consensus as possible on those issues. We do not regret having had these contacts, especially with some of them like president of Mali. We talked about our particular problems of the subregion. We insisted on differentiating between rumors being circulated and actual facts. I noticed that there are many rumors circulating between Mali and Burkina and vice versa. I assured the president of Mali that we often hear about these rumors, but we have never allowed ourselves to be influenced by them; on the contrary we must try to transcend them all and try to find ways for Malians and Burkinabe to pave a better way for the future.

[Unidentified reporter] On your way back home, you stopped over in Libreville. What was your impression of this stopover?

[Sankara] Yes, we were very well received in Libreville. As you know, I had to leave Addis Ababa suddenly before the official conclusion of the summit. But the most important issues had been debated — economic and political issues. Burkina Faso having made its position known, our minister of foreign affairs remained there for the closing session. [passage omitted] [end recording]

MALI

Traore Returns from Summit, Comments on Burkina Ties

Returns From OAU Conference

AB312210 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The head of state, General Moussa Traore, returned to Bamako this afternoon from Addis Ababa where he attended the 22d OAU summit conference. Accompanied by the secretary for external relations of the Central Executive Bureau, Sekou Minandiou Traore, and Foreign Affairs Minister Modibo Keita, the head of state was welcomed upon arrival at the Bamako Senou Airport by General Amadou Baba Diarra, the deputy secretary general of the party [Malian People's Democratic Union]. The president then spoke to Djibril M'boch. First of all, he spoke about debt.

[Begin recording] [Traore] As the external debts of our countries have been placing very great strains on debt servicing and have been hindering the development of African states, the current chairman of our organization has been asked to continue making the necessary contacts so that an international conference may be held to discuss the debt. The secretaries general of the organization have been requested — in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa [ECA] as well as with all the other organizations which cooperate with the ECA — to elaborate ... [changes thought] to work out a new plan on Africa's external debt to enable this international conference on the continent's external debt to be held.

[M'boch] Mr President, you were one of the heads of state very much in demand during the course of this 22d summit meeting. In the first place, you were the one asked to move the vote of thanks to the host country, Ethiopia, and above all you were interviewed by the African and international press. During the several interviews that you granted our counterparts, the inevitable issue concerning the border dispute between our country and Burkina Faso came up distinctly. You also granted an audience to Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara. Would you please tell us if during this audience you appeased your Burkinabe counterpart, in view of the statements of the Burkinabe authorities just before the summit?

[Traore] If I was in great demand during the summit, it is because I am now among the doyens of the heads of state. That is why I met with a great number of my peers with whom I held discussions concerning the agenda that I just mentioned briefly, Mali's views, and the evolution of the situation in our subregion. It is within this context that I met with brother, President Thomas Sankara.

We discussed our relations — it is worth saying that they are not excellent but they can be. It is within this context that I expressed my views that as we Malians have undertaken the firm commitment to respect strictly the terms of the UN Charter and the terms of the OAU Charter, and above all to honor the written and verbal commitments we undertook in Yamoussoukro — to turn over this dark page of our common history Burkina Faso must also strive toward this obejctive. Otherwise, I think that the situation cannot improve. As one can assert that the peoples of Burkina Faso and Mali are united not only by historical and geographical ties but also by ties of kinship; they cannot but cooperate and collaborate with one another. Therefore, we must not [words indistinct]. It is on these points that my discussions with my brother, Thomas Sankara, centered. And it seems to me that he has understood the significance of this message.

To conclude, I would like to take this opportunity to thank President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian Labor Party, and the Government of Socialist Ethiopia for the warm welcome and the entirely African hospitality accorded my delegation and myself. [end recording]

Burkina Faso Ties 'Not Excellent'

AB311935 Paris AFP in French 1856 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Bamako, 31 Jul (AFP) — The relations between Mali and Burkina Faso are not excellent at the current time, stated Malian head of state General Moussa Traore Thursday night upon his return from the OAU summit, adding, however, that these relations could improve.

Gen Traore also indicated that he had discussed the situation between the two countries with the Burkinabe head of state Captain Thomas Sankara in Addis Ababa.

President Traore added that he had told Capt Sankara that this situation could not improve "as long as Burkina Faso failed to follow Mali's example by respecting the UN and OAU Charters in addition to the written and verbal commitments made in Yamoussoukro" last January under the aegis of the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD).

After recalling the ties which unite their two peoples "destined to cooperate and collaborate" Gen Traore concluded that he hoped that Capt Sankara had "grasped the full significance" of his remarks.

Observers in Bamako see in the Malian president's statements a confirmation of the recent rise in tension between Mali and Burkina Faso since the end of the Agacher war last December, during which troops from the two nations clashed for about a week.

The Malian minister of information and telecommunications, Mrs Gakou Fatou Niang, it is to be recalled, affirmed last night during a press conference in Bamako that her country had no bellicose intentions against Burkina Faso, but that it would henceforth react to any verbal provocation from Burkinabe authorities. She also accused the leaders in Ouagadougou of currently leading an "insidious campaign of regional and international disinformation" against Mali.

Since the cease-fire agreement achieved thanks to the ANAD and which led to withdrawal of the troops to the positions they had occupied before the war broke out, the border conflict between the two countries has been brought before the international court of justice at The Hague, which is expected to render a verdict during the last quarter of the year.

Greetings Sent to Sankara

AB312124 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Here is a message just received by the president of Burkina Faso and chairman of the CNR. The message, which is sent by the secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the Republic to His Excellency Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso, in Ouagadougou, reads as follows:

As I am flying over your bea itiful country on my way back from Addis Ababa, I am happy to send you and the Burkinabe people warm greetings on behalf of the people of Mali, their political party, the UDPM, their government, and on my own behalf. I would like to take this opportunity to pledge again my sincere desire to see to the further strengthening of the ties of friendship and brotherly cooperation existing between our two peoples. I wish much happiness to you and prosperity to the brotherly people of Burkina Faso. Highest regards! Signed, General Moussa Traore

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Returns From Addis Ababa OAU Summit

MB310545 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, returned to Angola yesterday from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he attended the proceedings of the 22d OAU summit. [passage omitted]

Dos Santos Says RSA Army Massing for Offensive

MB311054 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos claims thousands of South African troops are massing in Namibia prior to launching an offensive against his country. The official Angolan news agency, ANGOP, reports that a military buildup is taking place about 300 'km from the border with Angola. According to the ANGOP report, 120 tanks, 350 heavy artillery pieces, 800 armored cars, and 60 ground-air missiles systems are being readied. Mr dos Santos also said five South African battalions are making regular incursions into southern Angola, attacking Army posts and economic targets. The South African Defense Force describes the Angolan president's statement as propaganda.

UNITA Says Government Now Using Ethiopian Pilots

AU311214 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, July 31 (AFP) — Ethiopian pilots have been brought in to the government side in Angola, with new tactics to counter the missiles supplied to the UNITA rebels by the United States, a UNITA representative said here Thursday.

The representative in Europe of UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), known by the nom-de-guerre of Gato, said that since the latest government offensive began on May 27 the rebels had shot down a dozen enemy aircraft.

He said UNITA forces had noticed for the past month or so that government Air Force MiG fighter-bombers were adopting different tactics. "They were coming in low against us, while normally our positions are bombed from high altitude", Gato said, adding that UNITA's military intelligence had investigated and discovered that Ethiopian pilots had been brought in on the side of the Marxist government in Luanda.

In the first admission by UNITA that it had received the sophisticated Stinger missiles provided by Washington, the UNITA representative said the new tactics were evidently in response to "UNITA's new defensive capabilities, particularly in the anti- aircraft field, because of the entry into service of the new equipment supplied by the United States."

The Angolans had obviously decided to call on the Ethiopians because of their experience in anti-guerrilla warfare, he added. (The Ethiopian Government is fighting a protracted war against rebels in the provinces of Eritrea, Tigre and other parts of the country.)

Since the beginning of the dry season offensive UNITA had shot down seven Mi-8, Mi-17 and Mi-24 assault helicopters, and five MiG-21 and MiG-23 combat planes, Gato said.

He said the offensive by Angolan forces with Soviet and Cuban support was still under way, and violent fighting had taken place for control of the town of Munhango on the Bengelua railway between Luena and Bie in central Angola.

"Luanda has about two months before the return of the rainy season to obtain a decision in the field. It has both to pursue the current offensive towards the south, which our fighters are containing, and to oppose the increasingly numerous actions of UNITA in the north of the country," Gato said.

Asked about rumors of contacts between the two sides organised by Mozambique, the UNITA representative said, "We have no relations with Maputo." But he added, "It is time the patriots on both sides forgot what divides them and united to defend the aspirations of the people of Angola."

LESOTHO

Lekhanya Welcomed Home From OAU Summit

MB311337 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General J.M. Lekhanya, arrived in Maseru today from the OAU summit, which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The chairman of the Military Council was welcomed back by members of the Military Council, members of the Council of Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and representatives of international organizations, and senior civil servants. Maj Gen Lekhanya arrived in the company of the secretary to the Military Council, Mr Tom Thabane, and Lesotho's ambassador-designate to Kenya, Mr Mosebi Chabane, who will also be accredited to the OAU.

Lekhanya Stresses Reconciliation in Nairobi Visit

MB311335 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The Lesotho High Commission in Nairobi reports that the chairman of the Military Council, His Excellency Major General J.M. Lekhanya, met the Basotho community in Nairobi on his way home form the OAU summit yesterday. In his address he stressed the need for all Basotho to strive for national reconciliation and to live in peace and be dedicated to the development of the country. He said the Basotho students in Kenya should marry academic pursuits with genuine respect for manual labor. He thanked them for their presence, thanked the Lesotho High Commission for having organized the meeting, and indicated

that the High Commission should continue to serve as a haven for the Basotho people who always come with varying problems.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Returns From OAU Summit Conference

MB311812 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] President Samora Machel returned to Maputo this afternoon from Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, where he attended the 22d OAU summit of African heads of state and government. The summit analyzed several issues and strongly condemned the Pretoria regime for its apartheid policy and the United States and Great Britain for maintaining relations with South Africa.

Talks With Comoros on Maritime Borders Begin

MB311222 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] High-level government delegations of Mozambique and the Comoros are holding talks in Maputo on relations between the two countries, which bathe in the waters of the Indian Ocean.

The talks, which started yesterday, are centering mainly on the maritime border between the two countries. The Comoros lie about 200 km east of Mozambique's northern coastal town of Pemba. Also under discussion is the issue of keeping the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The two sides are also meeting in the wake of several contacts made in the past week, following a joint meeting in May, which was held in Moroni, the capital of the Comoros.

The Mozambican team is headed by Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto, while the Comoros side is headed by Justice Minister Ben Ali Bacar. The talks are scheduled to end tomorrow.

NAMIBIA

Judge Denies Effort To Prevent Budget Ratification

MB311840 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1832 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Windhoek, July 31, SAPA — A Full bench of the Windhoek Supreme Court today concluded "with considerable regret" it was not in a position to grant an application that would prevent the SWA/Namibian administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, from ratifying the territory's budget by midnight tonight. In view of the lateness of the application, the court had not had the opportunity to hear argument or evidence on behalf of all interested parties in the dispute, said the SWA/Namibian judge-president, Mr Justice Hans Berker, in his ruling. Mr Justice Kenneth Bethune and Mr Justice Johan Strydom concurred.

In a day of high drama, the court hearing brought the SWA/Namibian transitional government to the verge of constitutional collapse. The application was admitted by two members of the transitional cabinet, Mr Andreas Shipanga and Mr Moses Katjiuongua, seeking to prevent Mr Pienaar from signing the appropriation act for the next financial year. The main grounds for the application was that the budget allocated funds inequitably to SWA/Namibia's second-tier ethnic authorities in terms of the territory's politically controversial Proclamation Ag 8 contained in the South African state Proclamation R101, which instituted the transitional government.

In his ruling, Mr Justice Berker said the court was in an invidious position. It was common cause that the legislation had to become operative by midnight tonight to enable the government to carry on with its administrative functions. Against that, both the respondents and the applicants would suffer irreversible harm whichever way the court decided. It was a principle of law that all interested parties should be fully heard in a dispute, but none of the ethnic authorities could prepare their cases and be heard before midnight tonight. The court had not been given the opportunity to hear argument or evidence on the merits of the application.

"We are in the most unenviable position of having to come to a conclusion in such a short time," Mr Justice Berker said. "It is with considerable regret that we are forced into this position. taking an overall view of the matter we have come to the regretful conclusion to refuse the interdict." Mr Justice Berker added the court's decision did not close doors on the parties to seek further legal remedy.

After the court had adjourned, Mr Shipanga and Mr Katjiuongua said instructions had already been given to their attorneys to initiate another application seeking to declare unlawful the act after it had been signed by Mr Pienaar.

Legal Group Protests Dismissal of SADF Case

MB311912 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1421 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Windhoek, July 31, SAPA — The SWA Bar Council today condemned as "a cover-up in its most naked form" the cancellation of criminal proceedings against four South African Defence Force members in connection with alleged murder. A certificate in terms of the Defence Act was handed in at a magistrate's court in northern SWA/Namibia last week to terminate prosecution of the four soldiers, Mr C.J. Harmse, Mr F.J. Herbst, Mr D.F. Enslin, and Mr J. Fernando.

Section 103 Ter [Paragraph] (4) of the act stipulates indemnity from criminal porceedings or civil litigation against members of the security forces if they acted in good faith in a military operational area "for the purposes of or in connection with the prevention or suppression of terrorism ... and that it is in the national interest that the proceedings should not be continued." The act prohibits recourse to the law courts and no reasons need to be given for such intervention.

It was alleged in the first court appearances that a detachment of SADF soldiers arrived at a village in northern SWA/Namibia on November 30 last year and reportedly blindfolded a civilian, Mr Frans Uppota, 48, and then proceeded to beat, kick and

assault him. Mr Uapota allegedly died from injuries sustained in the attack and his widow, Mrs Victoria Mweuhanga, laid a charge of murder.

In a statement issued in Windhoek today, the chairman of the SWA Bar Council, Mr Bryan Olinn, said the decision to stop criminal action against the soldiers was "a rape of justice" which boded ill for the future. "In this case the government chose the most arbitrary and objectionable option provided for, nullifying the decision of the attorney-general of prosecute in the name of the state on charges of murder," Mr Olinn said. The authorities had ousted the court's jurisdiction altogether without consulting the attorney-general. "We also note with dismay that the government has not though it fit to express its regret at the killing of an innocent man and to apologise to the wife," the statement said.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, "we have no reason to doubt the chilling account (of the alleged murder) given by some witnesses for the purposes of civil action," it added. Mr Olinn said the Bar Council had made "strong and valid appeals" to a judicial commission of inquiry into SWA/Namibian security legislation, yet the law remained unchanged "in stark conflict with any bill of fundamental rights."

A legal representative for Mr Uapota's family, Mr Dave Smuts, said further legal action was being considered on behalf of the widow and the deceased's five children.

Two Bombs Explode in Windhoek Township

MB311209 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1206 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Windhoek, July 31, SAPA — Slight damage was caused to two houses when two bombs exploded early this morning in Khomasdal and Katutura township outside Windhoek, the SWABC reports. No-one was injured. Police spokesman said the explosions shortly after 3 am had been caused by small amounts of high-velocity explosives. Police were investigating.

Earlier reports said police arrested a suspected SWAPO insurgent in Katutura township on Monday after a detonator had exploded and injured a man's hand. Police confiscated about 400 grams of plastique explosives and were investigating the incident.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Calls on Angola for 'Realistic' Program

MB011009 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0915 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The South African Government has renewed its call on the Angolan Government to submit proposals for a realistic program for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the country. The call was made this morning by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in a statement issued in Cape Town.

Earlier this year the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, proposed 1 August as the target day for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. However, on 20 June the state president withdrew his offer for the implementation of the UN independence plan for South-West Africa on 1 August. At that stage there had been no positive reaction from the Luanda government to the idea of the Cuban withdrawal.

In his statements today, as well as in a letter to the UN Secretary General Dr Perez de Cuellar, Mr Pik Botha stated clearly that the people of South-West Africa could not wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola. Mr Botha said if it became clear that there was no realistic prospect of success, the parties involved would have to reconsider the course to be taken to obtain independence for the territory, which was internationally acceptable in the present circumstances. However, South Africa would continue to work towards achieving an internationally acceptable independence plan for South-West Africa.

Housing Council Holds First Working Meeting

MB311558 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1056 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria July 31 SAPA — The newly-constituted private sector body, the South African Housing Advisory Council, held its first working meeting in Pretoria today. The body will play a key role in decisions on utilising the R750 million allocated for housing earlier this year by the government. The non-statutory council was addressed by the minister of communications and public works, Dr Lapa Munnik, who said it was promising the private sector wanted to play a more prominent role in the provision of housing, particularly in the lower income group.

The various departments of state responsible for housing would form a committee to consider and take decisions on recommendations laid before them by the 17-member council. Dr Munnik said special attention should be given to speeding up home-ownership among all population groups and the council had been advisory capacity in implementation of the government's objectives set out recently in its white paper on urbanisation.

The chairman of the council, Mr A.F. Viljoen, who is vice-chairman of the SA Permanent Building Society, said the first target was to report back to government by early next year with its first set of recommendations. The main objective of the council was to "promote the fullest degree of integration possible between the private and public sectors in the provision of housing in South Africa." Another was to identify all regulatory measures impending the provision of housing, and to rationalise procedures.

Government University Attendance Decision Reversed

MB302025 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1930 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 30, SAPA — In a shock move, the government has reversed a reform — made only a month ago — permitting students of all races to stay in university residences. Students and scholars of all races will now only be able to attend

"white" educational institutions "for the purpose of attending academic lectures."

The Progressive Federal Party's Mr Nic Olivier, MP, said today that the government's move was "backward." He said the decision was typical of the policies of hesitancy. "It seems, that the government does not always know what it is doing," Mr Olivier said.

It is understood that the government backdown has been taken because the original exemption to the Group Areas Act for students and scholars was wider than intended — that it had been "a mistake," and there had been "a lot of red faces" as a result.

The governement's reversal is a severe blow to universities, both English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking, which have been campaigning for some time for the right to admit all students to all facilties, including residences.

In a *Government Gazette*, published on June 27, the government exempted a number of categories of people from the operations of the Group Areas Act, including "a bona fide student or scholar attending an educational institution controlled or aided by the state." This proclamation, which was signed by President P.W. Botha and the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, meant universities were entitled to admit all students to all university amenities, including residences.

But this exemption has been severely restricted by a new proclamation, published in the *Government Gazette* of July 22, which was signed by President Botha and the minister of agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel. The exemption from the Group Areas Act now applies to "any bona fide student or scholar only for the purpose of daily attending academic lectures at an educational institution or aided by the state."

Mr Olivier said he could not understand what pressures were exerted on the government to revert back to the old position before the June proclamation. "I deprecate the decision. What seemed to be a forward move has been repealed. Why can't the universities decide who they will admit to their amenities and why should the government decide for them? If the universities are allowed to take in students of other race groups it is contrary to all aspects of university autonomy to restrict them in any way," Mr Olivier said.

The government retreat may have developed from an interdepartmental conflict, with the Department of Constitutional Development favouring a phasing out of the controversial Group Areas Act and the Department of Education and Culture demanding restrictions on the admission of black students to "white" universities.

Last year, the minister of education and culture, Mr Piet Clase, was strongly criticised in a government-supporting Afrikaans newspaper, when he said there were very specific conditions to the opening of universities because they provided services which were not yet available to other groups. The newspaper said then that Mr Clase "might just as well have said out loud what he thinks: Non-white students do not belong at white universities. Those that are there are guests, as Dr Treurnicht says, nothing more." It appears that Mr Clase's position has prevailed in the Cabinet, in spite of the support of the universities for the June exemption.

UDF, PFP Leaders Comment on Western Cape Ban

MB010520 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2058 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 31, SAPA — While fears mount that the ban lifted yesterday from 119 organisations in the Western Cape could be reimposed by a higher authority, the United Democratic Front has said it would continue to resist attemps to repress its activities.

The restrictions were lifted by the divisional commissioner of police, Brig Chris Swart.

The UDF regional secretary, Mr Trevor Manuel, today said: "We do not expect that the state will merely relax these restrictions. We expect it to fight back. In the interests of our affiliates and their membership, we are more than willing to face whatever fresh challenge it may offer," he said.

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said the "piecemeal dismantling" of the state of emergency by the courts and the authorities was only adding to the confusion. The whole situaiton is a shambles. The government must make a clean breast of it and lift the whole state of emergency so that the political situaiton can return to some semblance of normality," he said.

Buthelezi Demands Church Clarification on Violence

MB311450 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1438 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Ulundi July 31 SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu today called on South African churches to state "quite unambiguously" their positions on sanctions and violence and commended King Goodwill Zwelithini the Zulus for his courage in challenging Anglican and Catholic Church leaders on these issues. Chief Buthelezi pointed out that the Anglican Church was affiliated to the South African Council of Churches [SACC], which had indicated support for African National Congress (ANC) mission in exile whose "official policy was to kill people." He urged the broad mass of Christians in South Africa to speak out now on whether they supported disinvestment, sanctions and violence.

The controversy over church attitudes arose when King Goodwill accused Anglican and Catholic leaders at the weekend of supporting sanctions and violence without consulting their followers. This brought a denial from the Anglican bishop of Natal, the RT Rev Michael Nuttall.

Chief Buthelezi described Bishop Nuttall's attempts to dissociate the Anglican Church from the stance taken by its leader Bishop Desmond Tutu "in his personal capacity" regarding sanctions as "patently ridiculous — apart from the fact that the king made no mention whatsoever of Bishop Tutu in his address." The king (who, like Chief Buthelezi, is an Anglican) had every right to

articulate his distress about issues such as sanctions and violence which affected his people, the chief said. The SACC spoke on behalf on its affiliates throughout South Africa and the world. The Anglican Church had never, to his knowledge, distanced itself from stances taken by the SACC, Chief Buthelezi said. The involvement of the Catholic Church was the same, and the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference supported economic pressures.

Chief Buthelezi said he wished to remind Bishop Nuttall of a document, "The Hour of Truth," which was drawn up recently by the Netherlands Council of Churches and which said: ... One can no longer speak of peaceful change ... there is a fundamental difference between the primary violence of the oppressors and the counter violence aimed at the liberation of the oppressed ..." This document had been formulated from views expressed during the Dutch Council's consultation with the SACC last November and during which the SACC had openly identified itself with the ANC. The SACC had therefore in effect put its name to the document. The consultation between the Dutch body and the SACC had resulted in an open declaration that the liberation struggle of the South African people was "represented by the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front] ... " and it recommended the stepping up of financial aid to these two organisations. In the same document, Inkatha had been maligned viciously as a "collaborator" and as "serving white masters."

Chief Buthelezi asked whether Bishop Nuttall, who was associated with the SACC, believed that Inkatha with its 1,3 million members collaborated with the SA Government. He also asked why the SACC and Bishop Nuttall had not spoken out against a document so overt in support for the ANC mission in exile and so vicious about Inkatha and KwaZulu — dealing, as it did, directly with people who formed part of Bishop Nuttall's diocese. "Does the SACC not consult with its affiliates about consultations and their consequences?" he said. Chief Buthelezi said there was considerable hypocrisy connected with the political actions of the Anglican and Catholic Churches in South Africa and that it seemed to him that Bishop Nuttall was trying to deny this.

Tembisa Mayor Resigns, Cites Political Impotence

MB311200 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1153 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 31, SAPA — The mayor of Tembisa, the largest black township on the East Rand, today resigned his position, saying he was convinced black local authorities, as presently structured, were "deliberately created" to be ineffective. Mr Lesiba Lucas Mothiba, who has been mayor of the Tembisa town council for seven year, said at a press conference in Johannesburg today the lack of confidence in black local authorites by the mojority of black people had also convinced him that he could not "honestly" continue in the council. Mr Mothiba, who emphasised he was not intimidated into resigning, said: "It was my humble belief that by getting into the council I was going to serve the people, but the lack of political and economic power vested in the black local authorites render these structures powerless," with the real power vested in a "body higher above." The other main reason that had led to his resignation a was the "lack of seriousness on the part of the government to negotiate with the real black national leaders" on national issues

With such leaders excluded from the decision-making process he understood why the local authorities were unpopular with the people and did not think the people would accept the councils, which were seen to be run by the "white national politicians only."

Mr Mothiba said he was also very dissatisfied with the recent spate of evictions of fmailies in Tembisa. He said, contrary to widespread belief, his council was not responsible, adding: "The local authority had nothing to do with it. We have no power over the police."

He said the council was finding it difficult to run the township mostly on revenue derived from residents rents and other tariffs and said unless the government subsidised the councils "I cannot see the new black local authorities getting off the ground."

"I joined the council in good faith with the hope that I will succeed in helping my people. But now I am convinced that unless the government is prepared to subsidise the black local authority, the black councils will never succeed in their objectives," Mr Mothiba said.

'Jubilation' Over KwaNdebele Minister's Death

MB311709 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 31 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] South Africa's black homeland of KwaNdebele, northeast of Pretoria, has been the scene of a wave of violence since the announcement that it would be given nominal independence in December. There has been something of a civil war between youngmilitants implacably opposed to the apartheid system and independence and conservative elements who back independence. More than 100 people have been killed. Yesterday it was the turn of the interior minister, Piet Ntuli, who had close links with the pro-independence vigilant movement called Imbokodo. He was blown up in his car. On the line, Julian Borja asked Jon Qwelane, of the Johannesburg *Star*, what reaction has been in KwaNdebele:

[Qwelane] It has been one of intense jubilation. From what I hear from very reliable sources down there people are over the streets, dancing and ululating, clearly quite happy that the man perceived by many to be an enemy of the people has been gotten rid of.

[Borja] Why was he perceived to be an enemy of the people?

[Qweland] First of all, he was widely accused of corruption. As minister of internal affairs one of his duties was to grant trading licenses to people and very many people in the homeland say that those he favored received licenses, but those he didn't did not. Many of those he favored were people in his Imbokodo vigilant outfit and those are the people that got licenses, and a few weeks

ago when matters came to a head in KwaNdebele and bands of youths went around smashing and burning properties and homes many of the shops that were burned belonged to alleged members of Imbokodo.

[Borja] Is there any sign yet as to who killed him?

[Qwelane] None as yet, none as yet, but he had very many enemies both inside the homeland and one would assume outside the homeland as well. I mean in the broader political movement because he stood for the fragmenting of South Africa into bantustans and particularly independent bantustans. The other thing that you must bear in mind is that there are widespread allegations in KwaNdebele that Piet Ntuli was also involved in a racket of stole cars. Now, admittedly this has not been proved [words indistinct] the rumors [words indistinct] but it could have been possibly also one of the shady characters involved in his shady business deals of this alleged stolen car racket.

[Borja] How important a man was he in the KwaNdebele hierarchy?

[Qwelane] Well, as minister of internal affairs, I mean he was very, very powerful, but that aside a whole lot of people said that he was the power behind the throne. He was the main architect of the coming independence of the homeland on 11 December.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

STAR on Howe Talks

"Is there any glimmer of hope left of negotiated solutions after the abrupt and fruitless ending to Sir Geoffrey Howe's South African mission?" says a page 22 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 30 July. Even though Howe and State President Botha tried to leave the impression that "doors remain open," only "professional optimists will believe that these doors could really lead anywhere." The editorial says that the suggested talks between President Botha and African and European states will be seen as "either a stalling device or a debating point." Howe has kept his "diplomatic stiff upper lip, despite rebuffs," and hopes that the ANC will agree to suspend violence so that negotiations with the South African Government can start. However, the editorial points out that it is a "non-starter to believe that the ANC will relinquish its chief weapon without some 'leap of the imagination' by the Government." It also points out that even limited sanctions "bring with them prospects of further economic stagnation and hardening attitudes within the country. Let us hope that the course to which President Botha has now committed the country will not equally come to be described as a kind of 'national suicide.' "

STAR on Ethics

"Doctors in this country have previously faced ethical dilemmas arising from Government policies," says a second editorial on the same page. The editorial refers to the Biko case which "focused on the whole issue of medical care for detainees." Now, "the unrest has created another set of problems. On the first of these the Medical and Dental Council has ruled that doctors must give urgent medical assistance to insurgents and unrest victims. A second moral issue, patient confidentiality, is much trickier," since confidentiality may mean protecting a criminal, and coming close to being an accessory. The editorial says that the issue of whether "duty to society overrides the interests of the patient" is a decision for the individual conscience in particular Cases, "but doctors should make their decisions remembering the Medical Association's injunction that a breach of confidentiality should not be condoned lightly."

Missing, Detained Named

On pages 23 and 24 *The Star* publishes a list of 3,402 names of people who have been reported as "missing" to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC). It says: "A large percentage of these people have in fact been detained at one or other time since June 12, 1986 and many, perhaps most, are still in detention in terms of the emergency regulations. The *Star* is legally entitled to publish the names of detainees included in this list by virtue of the fact that the police have been issued with specific instructions to inform the next-of-kin when they detain anyone."

SOWETAN on Homeland Chief

"Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana should be the last person to sound holier than thou over the terrible muddle of black citizenship," says the page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 30 July. Mangope was a "joint signatory with South Africa in creating the homeland." The editorial says the chief is "a fine fellow this late in the day to cry foul on a policy that he was directly responsible for, a policy in fact that has made him the leader he is today." The editorial also says the "tinsel that had the appearance of spurious prosperity in Bophuthatswana has been exposed," because the police in that country are "even harsher than forces in other countries." It is "surprising" for Mangope to enter the political scene "this late in the day" and it is "plain laughable" for him to believe that he is a suitable mediator between the ANC and South Africa. "What Chief Mangope should do, even if that would take more courage than we care to believe he has, would be to renounce homeland politics and declare himself the South African that he rightfully is."

CITIZEN on Black Education

"It is sad when the Government has to close Black schools. Three hundred thousand pupils failed to re-register by last weekend. They will not be admitted to schools for the rest of the year," says the page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 30 July. "We wonder whether the pupils who failed to re-register appreciate the enormity of the self-injury they are inflicting on themselves." The pupils decided on liberation before education, "but even if liberation were to come about, what use would these young radicals be if they were unschooled ignoramuses?" The Department of Education and Training (DET) warned that some schools would be closed and permanent teacehrs would be transferred to schools where there was "meaningful" education. However, the editorial believes that "even at this late stage, every effort should be made to reach agreement with the National Education Crisis Committee and other bodies to keep as many schools, if not all of them open. Pupils have learnt the bitter lesson that disrupting education means no education at all. And hopefully they will opt for education rather than exclusion from schools."

CAPE TIMES on Reform

"The public can be forgiven for displaying extreme scepticism when the government announces the next step in its much-vaunted 'reform' programme," says a page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 29 July. The editorial refers to the scrapping of influx control and the restoring of South Afican citizenship to "those who lost it when certain homelands were declared 'independent.' " Opposition politicians have "rightly accused the government of perpetrating a 'massive breach of faith' " by reneging on an earlier undertaking to exempt the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei workers from the provisions of the Aliens Act. "Those anxious to accept the government's 'reform programme' in good faith have been hoodwinked yet again. The government's last act of political trickery betrays its continued commitment to grand apartheid."

CAPE TIMES on Howe Mission

A second editorial on the same page says if the object of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission was to "persuade President Botha to release Mr Nelson Mandela, unban the banned nationalist movements and negotiate with the ANC, then it seems pretty clear that Sir Geoffrey has failed." Even though Mandela might be released "as a sop to Mrs Thatcher, without the restrictions on the ANC being relaxed in any way," a Mandela release "is virtually meaningless if it is not part of a political process going well beyond humanitarian considerations." The editorial also says "it has been plain for some time that Pretoria is intent on calling London's bluff. If it is no bluff, Pretoria reckons, the sooner the worst is known the better." President Reagan would like to work in concert with Thatcher in "bringing pressure to bear on Pretoria without destroying the economy," but the sanctions zealots in Washington "have got the bit between the teeth." "The ultimate question remains. When the chips are down, is the West really prepared to bring South Africa to its knees, economically or in some other way? For reasons of domestic political expediency and to express moral outrage at cruelty and repression in South Africa? One thing is clear. South Africa is isolated as never before and things are going to get rather worse before they get better."

Search for New RSA

"It is highly questionable whether the recent behaviour of the West contributes much to a resolution of racial conclict" in South Africa says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 30 July. "The mood from abroad seems from this distance to be analogous to that which swept the West in the last days of the Shah in Iran, or during the latter days of American occupation of South Vietnam: an hysterical demand for change, no matter what the cost or the outcome." The editorial says "now it is the turn of South Africa," which *The Guardian* said, should "be reduced by economic warfare to the point where its regime can be destroyed. That is the true purpose of the sanctions which the American Congress and The European Parliaments are now hell-bent on imposing." Even if Mandela were to be released and the ANC unbanned, it would only serve to avert sanctions for a few months, then "the goalposts would shift again, and a fresh set of demands would be put forward. The search for a new SA cannot stop. But while that search proceeds, it is right and moral to do everything possible to preserve this industrial economy against the assault of those in the West who, outraged beyond endurance by injustices they do not themselves endure, are willing to send the country the way of Iran or Cambodia in order to find rest for their souls."

Disinvestment: Little Change

K.H. Hammonds writes on the same page that "Americans who think the continuing disinvestment lobby there is having any practical effect on the way business is done in SA are fooling themselves: US business here remains alive and well." Even though "55 US companies have abandoned their SA operations in the last year and a half, and more are on the way out", "little has really changed." "For the most part, employment and management has remained intact under new ownership; in fact, six of the companies were purchased by local management."

Negotiation Solution to Rent Boycott

Dominique Gilbert writes on the same page that "township residents, caught in the crossfire between authorities instructing them to pay rents and the 'comrades' telling them not to, cannot look to recognised leaders for guidance," since the leaders are "either in detention, on the run, or will not put their names to any particular strategy for fear of retribution." Gilbert notes that if residents do not pay their rents within a seven day period, hundreds will be evicted. But as Bishop Desmond Tutu pointed out to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, those who replace the evicted tenants are likely to be at risk because they will be thought to be breaking the boycott. Gilbert says that chief executive officer of the Soweto Council, Nico Malan, agrees that negotiation is the best way to resolve problems related to the rent boycott, "but does not want to comment on the fact that he has not negotiated with a number of leaders who are either in detention or hiding." The boycotts "reflect a total rejection by residents of the system of local government introduced to control the townships," and are seen as a "means to bring about local and nationwide political change." The residents see the only solution "arising from the negotiations between those they consider the real leaders and the Nationalist government."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns From OAU Summit in Ethiopia

MB310549 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, arrived in Harare last night from the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, where he led the Zimbabwe delegation to the 22d summit of the OAU. He was met at the Harare International Airport by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, several Cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps. [passage omitted]